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INTERNATIONAL

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...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ast. Temp. 45-43 (7-6). Tomorrow cloudy. ...day's temp. 45-41 (7-5). LONDON: ...ast: Temp. 43-39 (7-4). Tomorrow partly ... Yesterday's temp. 45-42 (7-5). CHAN... Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 57-39 ... NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 39-35 (3.—4). ...day's temp. 40-30 (4.—1).

...DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	10 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	50.30
Israel	1.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.



Associated Press.

Hanoi and Viet Cong delegates leaving U.S. cars to enter a Saigon meeting of a subcommission on prisoners.

As Fighting Escalates Near Pleiku

Truce Units Working Out Procedure

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The ...to peace-keeping commissions ...up by the Paris agreement ...pent another day today straight... ...ning out preliminary procedural ...roblems, while a sharp upsurge ...f fighting was reported from ...leiku in the Central Highlands.

A spokesman for the Canadian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision announced that commission members had agreed today to use English as their working language. The ICCS is composed of Indonesia, Poland, Hungary and Canada.

The spokesman added that the four delegations had also decided ... from their present temporary headquarters in the ...ld, dwindling offices of the former International Control Commission into a large, five-story concrete building which was used until now as the headquarters of the so-called Free World Military Forces. The Free World Military Forces included South Korea, Thailand, New Zealand and Australia at various times during the Vietnam war.

The Canadians, headed by their chief delegate, Michel Gauvin, who has been acting as the chairman of the ICCS, have appeared to be most active in getting the commission organized.

233 Reported Killed

A total of 233 Communist soldiers were reportedly killed in the fighting around Pleiku, which appeared to be some of the heaviest since the cease-fire began on Jan. 28.

The South Vietnamese command said that Communist troops had attacked government positions near Firebase 41, between Pleiku and Kontum city, and also attacked at a location 18 miles south of Pleiku. Five government soldiers were killed and 46 wounded in the two engagements which took place yesterday, the command said.

Although both the ICCS and the Four-Party Joint Military Commission each has sent out its seven regional inspection teams in the last two days, neither commission's teams have begun actually to monitor the cease-fire, officials say. They have been spending most of their time checking the facilities at their seven regional sites, one of which is at Pleiku.

There were a total of 121 more Communist violations of the cease-fire during the 24-hour span ending at dawn today, a Saigon spokesman said, but apart from the fighting near Pleiku, most of them appeared to be small-scale incidents, and the day's total was about average for the past few days.

Major Violation

The only major violation reported by the Saigon command involved a North Vietnamese artillery and mortar bombardment of government airborne and marine positions near Quang Tri City in the far north. A Saigon spokesman said Communist gunners fired 222 rounds into South Vietnamese positions there yesterday.

The Canadian spokesman for the ICCS said that the International Commission had "noted" South Vietnamese complaints about Communist violations, but he said that no action had been taken.

The Joint Military Commission, made up of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, had another meeting of its chief delegates today, but there was no immediate word on what had been discussed.

Hanoi Charges Violations

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Radio Hanoi said today that South Vietnamese troops violated the cease-fire more than 570 times between Jan. 28 and Feb. 4. The broadcast, monitored in Saigon, listed alleged violations in all areas of South Vietnam.

Gallup Finds Surging Nixon Popularity

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Vietnam cease-fire boosted President Nixon's popularity, and 69 percent of Americans now approve of his performance in office, the Gallup Poll indicated today.

The survey showed 77 percent approved of the way Mr. Nixon has handled the Vietnam situation, compared to an early January survey in which disapproval outweighed approval by 47 to 43 percent.

The latest tally matched his previous high of 68 percent, recorded in November, 1969, just after he announced his plan for withdrawing troops from Vietnam and training the South Vietnamese to take over the fighting.

Five Slain On Ulster Strike Day

Fighting Spreads Across Province

BELFAST, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Catholic and Protestant gunmen and rioters spread death and destruction across Northern Ireland today.

An army spokesman said five victims of the fierce gun battles turned up in Belfast hospitals during the day, all dead of gunshot wounds.

Their deaths raised to 717 the toll for three and one-half years of clashes among Catholics, Protestants and the security forces.

One of the dead was a fireman shot as he attempted to extinguish a blaze in Lisburn Road.

The army said the fiercest gun battle of the day developed in the Protestant Sandry Row, close to the city center.

During rioting in the early afternoon Protestants threw up barricades at either end of the main shopping thoroughfare. When troops moved in after dark to try to clear the barricades, they met fierce sniper fire from about 20 gunmen.

Troops Pinned Down

The spokesman said troops were pinned down at either end of the road late tonight and still exchanging heavy fire with the gunmen.

The day's violence grew out of of a one-day general strike called by militant Protestants.

Violence was reported all over the city, in Catholic and Protestant areas alike, as well as in other Ulster cities and the countryside.

The Protestant-called strike crippled the province. Rallying to militant Protestant William Craig's walkout call, Protestant workers' ideleness cut power supplies and closed shops, schools and factories.

The Northern Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, which opposed the strike, estimated that 120,000 workers stayed home—more than a fifth of Northern Ireland's 600,000-man work force.

Gangs of youths roamed provincial towns warning shop owners to "close or else."

Striking Protestants were protesting the jailing without trial of the first two Protestants held under anti-terrorist laws. They demanded restoration of the Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland Parliament.

Whitelaw Won't Yield

As troops fought with gunmen of both factions, Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw said tonight that the violence will not result in any change of policy.

"The law of the land is being applied impartially, and no demonstration like that of today is going to make me alter course," he said.

In the Catholic Ardoyne area tonight troops were searching for a gunman they hit when they returned his fire.

Troops poured into the city center as rioting Protestant mobs fired a bar and a shop in Shaftsbury Square. In the staunchly Protestant Willowfield district troops fought a fierce hand-to-hand battle with a mob that fired a Catholic church and wrecked the ground floor of the priest's nearby home.

The Rev. John Courtney's housekeeper, Winnia McCrissican, said she and the priest sat behind a locked door only a few yards from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI.

Willy Brandt in Brussels.

Dollar Plunges Amid Doubt on German Policy

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 7—Confusion over whether West Germany intends to create a two-tier foreign-exchange market led to hectic late-day selling that drove the dollar below the official rate today after the Bundesbank closed for the day.

The dollar, which this morning had required some small support, by midday had responded to yesterday's assertion by Bonn officials that the existing rate of exchange would be defended and had risen to 3.1518 deutsche marks.

But shortly after the Bundesbank withdrew for the day, news reports were received from Brussels stating that West Germany had dropped its aversion to splitting the exchange market into commercial and financial transactions along the lines established in Belgium, France and Italy. The dollar reacted sharply here, falling below its 3.15 DM floor to 3.144. By the close, it was quoted at 3.146 DM.

The Brussels reports quoted State Secretary for European Affairs Hans Apel, who accompanied Chancellor Willy Brandt on a one-day visit to Belgium, as saying that West Germany is willing to consider setting up a two-tier market as part of a joint European Economic Community defense against continued dollar inflows.

"We aren't dogmatic any longer about two-tier markets," Mr. Apel told journalists, "but we must be sure that they work." He also repeated Bonn's policy, that it will not allow the mark to float in isolation nor will it revalue the mark.

Two hours later, however, government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar announced in Bonn that there are no plans to split the foreign-exchange market. He added that the government would be prepared to look at all proposals that could lead to a solution to the dollar problem and that the Brussels statement should be seen as simply a statement of this policy.

Chancellor Brandt told a luncheon meeting of Belgian, EEC and NATO officials that "it is high time we looked for joint European solutions and showed the world that European monetary union is more than words and good intentions."

This union would soon face a time of real testing, he went on, and "we must not think it is a crisis limited to one currency. If we do not overcome it, all countries in world trade will feel the effects."

Mr. Apel said that various possibilities were being discussed by the EEC Commission and by the community's Monetary Committee, which met here today.

EEC Steps Urged

"Floating and revaluation are out of the question," he told reporters. "We will defend the exchange rate with all our strength and we expect the community to take steps that will help us.

"The question of a split market has been raised. We are not dogmatic, but we must examine whether the possibilities could work and are not just eyewash," he added.

Mr. Apel did not spell out what steps West Germany was hoping that its partners would adopt.

Before the Brussels reports, conditions on the foreign-exchange market had calmed considerably from yesterday, when the central bank was forced to buy about $1.5 billion to keep the dollar from falling below the 3.15 DM rate. During the early morning weakness today, by contrast, its purchases were estimated to have not exceeded $50 million.

Another of the elements making for relatively calm trading today was the anticipation of what would result from the daylong meeting of the Bundesbank council.

Borrowing Curbs

Early tonight, the bank announced technical measures aimed at curtailing the ability of commercial banks to borrow from it. The object is to reduce gradually the money supply, swollen by the influx of dollars, which, if left unchecked, would undermine the government's efforts to control inflation.

Otmar Emminger, Bundesbank vice-president, and Karl Otto Poehl, state secretary of the Finance Ministry, told newsmen that the current exchange rate would be defended, with Mr. Emminger emphasizing that the bank

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Mills Has Doubts on Vitality Of Threatened U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—The strength of the U.S. economy was questioned today by House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark. In a speech before the House, Rep. Mills said, "The domestic and international problems confronting us raise considerable doubt about the vitality of our seemingly vibrant economy as we move into the latter part of this year."



Rep. Wilbur D. Mills

Following Rep. Mills's statement in the House today he was called to the White House, a congressional source said. The source added that President Nixon wished to discuss economic issues with Mr. Mills, the most influential financial figure in Congress.

Shortly before he was to meet with President Nixon, Rep. Mills spoke with Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

After the meeting with Mr. Burns, Rep. Mills said there should be an international conference to discuss all facets of trade and monetary policy, including a realignment of currencies.

He also charged in a talk with newsmen that other countries had scuttled the Smithsonian Agreement, which he said was a good first step toward monetary reform.

But he said, "They've even negated it as a first step."

Mr. Mills added that the only way there could be a devaluation of the dollar is through a multinational agreement with other countries, and he would support such a step.

Asked if he had a sense that something major was brewing, Mr. Mills said "Something very serious is brewing—they're unloading dollars."

In his House statement today, Rep. Mills said he saw the acceleration in domestic economic activity being accompanied by a higher rate of inflation, with increases in industrial prices accelerating in the months ahead.

He also criticized the proposed budget deficit of $25 billion this year and the anticipated $13-billion budget deficit for fiscal 1974.

250 Congressmen Back Bill Barring Trade Aid to Russia

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—A bloc of 250 House members threatened today to bar most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union in trade relations with the United States unless the Russians stop charging "ransom taxes" on Jews wishing to emigrate.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said at a press conference that he is sponsoring legislation backed by more than half the House membership to block all government trade benefits to any nation which imposes restrictions on persons desiring to emigrate.

The legislation, already sponsored in the Senate by Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., would prevent the development of broader trade policies between the United States and the Soviet Union, policies proposed by the Nixon administration.

Rep. Mills was joined as chief co-sponsor of the bill by Rep. Charles Vanik, D., Ohio, who also is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

"We hope that our action today will be understood by the responsible Soviet authorities as an answer to the official publication in Moscow last month of the so-called education tax schedule—an outrageous price list on human beings that reduces trained and educated men and women to chattel," the sponsors said in a statement.

A Prison, Not a Tax

"We are confident," they said, "that the American people can tell a tax when they see one and know that the Soviet education charge is not a tax but a prison wall.

"It is our intention to move in both the House and the Senate at an appropriate time and in connection with the appropriate legislation to assure that the provisions of the Jackson-Mills-Vanik amendment are enacted into law."

Sen. Jackson predicted that 80 of the 100 senators will support it.

The amendment was first introduced last year by Sen. Jackson in response to Soviet imposition of taxes on Jews wishing to emigrate, primarily to Israel. The "tax" was intended to recoup the individual's cost of education as financed by the Soviet government, Moscow declared.

But Sen. Jackson, strongly backed by American Jewish organizations, charged that the tax was simply a brutal emigration fee designed to strip Soviet Jews of their life savings if they wished to leave the country.

Saigon Says It Freed 10,600 PWs

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (WP).—South Vietnam has set free over the past two weeks 10,600 Viet Cong prisoners of war who rallied to the government while in custody, a government spokesman said today.

He denied that the release of the prisoners was an attempt to circumvent the terms of the Paris peace agreement. The accord requires that within 60 days of its Jan. 27 signing South Vietnamese prisoners of war—whether government or Viet Cong—"be returned to that South Vietnamese party under whose command they served."

Pham Duong Hien, the government's information director, said all 10,600 had applied in writing for permission to enter the government's "Chieu Hoi" or "Open Arms" program and that the applications had been approved by President Nguyen Van Thieu on Jan. 25—three days before the cease-fire went into effect but a day after it was announced.

Under the Open Arms program, Viet Cong defectors are permitted to return to their native villages after a period of reindoctrination.

Mr. Hien said that because the prisoners had been accepted as ralliers before the cease-fire went into effect, the Saigon government was "in compliance with the cease-fire agreement" in letting them go home, rather than treating them as prisoners of war who had to be sent back into the Viet Cong's military ranks.

He labeled as "inaccurate, false and at least incomplete" one American newspaper report saying that as many as 40,000 prisoners, civilian political detainees as well as POWs, have been released in an apparent attempt to circumvent the peace agreement.

Independent South Vietnamese sources and Western diplomatic analysts generally confirm that the number of released prisoners was much closer to 10,000 than to 40,000 and consisted mostly of military prisoners, not political prisoners.

But there was a good deal of skepticism about the claim that the 10,600 Viet Cong were genuine defectors set free because they had switched sides.

That figure would represent more than a third of all the Viet Cong prisoners of war held in government camps as of Jan. 1, and is seven times the number of prisoners set free as ralliers in all of last year.

One source in the government said Mr. Thieu acted because he knew that "to hand these prisoners over to the Communists was to reinforce the Communists' forces," and the government preferred to try to keep them under some measure of control.

Although the prisoners were still in custody at the time prisoner lists were exchanged on Jan. 31, one Western diplomatic source said, the purported ralliers "were not on the list of those to be returned to the other side—pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Agnew in Malaysia For Talks With Razak

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 7 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew arrived here today from Indonesia for a two-day visit during which he will brief Premier Tun Abdul Razak on the Vietnam cease-fire and related developments.

Malaysian officials said Mr. Razak will probably explain to the Vice-President the Razak plan for neutralizing Southeast Asia with guarantees from the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

The Nagging Mideast Crisis—A Status Report From Three Capitals

Cairo

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Seen from Cairo, the outlook for the diplomatic season is grim. It may be summed up like this:

The chances for an interim agreement on the Suez Canal are judged practically nil.

The Arab hawks, like the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, have been less hawkish recently. They are calling for long-range military preparations rather than immediate war with Israel.

There are almost no doves left in the Arab world. Even conservative diplomats from Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf countries now hint that they believe that negotiations with Israel must be avoided because the Arabs lack the leverage to obtain their minimum demands.

Some continue to hope for an American intercession that would help their positions, but most Arab officials are convinced that whatever initiative he may have in mind, Secretary of State William P. Rogers will not force Israel to withdraw from Arab territory seized in the 1967 war.

The talk at Arab League headquarters here is that the Arabs must develop their own leverage by using their oil and money to change the balance of power.

Such men as Mahmoud Riad, the league's secretary general, do not say that Arab unity is around the corner, but maintain that the formerly aloof and conservative Arab countries are gradually becoming more committed to the cause against Israel.

Egyptian officials and leading editors have never been more emphatic in asserting that there can be no negotiations, even indirect, so long as Israel refuses to accept the principle of an ultimate return to the previous boundaries.

If this principle were accepted, foreign diplomats here feel, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Jerusalem

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (NYT).—In the opinion of Israeli government officials, the current military and political deadlock in the Middle East is likely to continue essentially unchanged.

At least until President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, confer in Washington later this year.

This is the primary conclusion of an intensive review of the current state of the Arab-Israeli dispute conducted by Foreign Ministry specialists here in anticipation of Premier Golda Meir's scheduled visit to the White House March 1.

As part of the review, Itzhak Rabin, Israel's ambassador to Washington, returned last week for consultations with Mrs. Meir and other leaders. He reportedly endorsed the assessment of analysis here that the deadlock was likely to continue.

The conclusion is based on the following assumptions:

Neither Egypt nor Israel will significantly alter their conflicting negotiating positions, or renew the fighting, in the foreseeable future.

The periodic flare-ups along the cease-fire line with Syria in the occupied Golan Heights will not lead to major fighting.

A negotiated settlement with Jordan will prove impossible to reach because of irreconcilable differences over Jerusalem.

The United States shortly will try—probably without success—to bring Israel and Egypt into negotiations toward a partial agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, closed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The only prospect for a real change in the status quo, it is thought here, lies with a summit conference between President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Washington

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Nixon administration officials believe that the prospects for resolving the current "no-war, no-peace" situation in the Middle East have improved with the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, but for the moment they plan no major new initiative to bring the Arabs and Israelis closer together.

As King Hussein of Jordan continues his visit to Washington, officials say that although President Nixon has declared that the Middle East will get "a very high priority" this year, the White House—preoccupied with Indochina—has not yet had time to focus its full attention on that part of the world.

In the absence of any new directives from the White House, American diplomatic efforts in the Middle East have been channeled into quiet counseling of the Arabs and Israelis to moderate their differences and, it is hoped, to negotiate them by themselves.

This low-key approach is approved by Israeli leaders, who have long resented outside interference in the search for a settlement. But the policy has won no friends for the United States in Cairo or other Arab capitals, where it is firmly believed that only strong American pressure on Israel can result in a settlement.

King Hussein, whose relations with the United States have been good, has been one of the Arab leaders who have chafed at the relative inaction of American diplomacy.

He has urged a more vigorous push by Washington to get a settlement, and he is believed to be repeating that view as he meets with Mr. Nixon.

The king is also consulting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson and key members of Congress.

Until very recently, some of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Canada Formally Recognizes Hanoi

OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said today that Canada has formally recognized the government of North Vietnam.

Mr. Sharp told the House of Commons the move means that Canada accords equal diplomatic status to the governments of North and South Vietnam.

He said there are no plans to exchange ambassadors with either government although Canada has representatives in Saigon on the International Commission of Control and Supervision set up by the Paris agreement.

Striking Teachers Return

Student Violence Is on Wane In Beirut Educational Crisis

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Feb. 7.—For more than a week, armed riot police and university students have clashed here in the worst street battles in this city since the confrontation between the government and Palestinian guerrillas in 1970.

Although the teachers they were supporting returned to their classes yesterday, the students have continued to demonstrate, in orderly fashion. It appeared that the worst was over in Lebanon's educational crisis, at least for now.

The teachers' strike which touched off the student uprising raised serious constitutional questions, and the street fighting brought the stability of the government itself into question.

Since early last week steel-helmeted police have used clubs, tear gas and water cannons against rock-throwing students in a series of battles. On Saturday, police fired over the heads of taunting students, who had barricaded one of Beirut's main thoroughfares.

Armored cars, ambulance units and fire brigade vehicles were involved in the melee before it ended.

Scores of persons were injured and hundreds arrested during the week, among them local and foreign reporters and photographers, who later were released.

Newspapers' front pages here have been filled with photos of police clubbing students and passers-by, and with vivid descriptions of casualties in the street war.

The wave of demonstrations in Beirut and other Lebanese cities was in support of 15,000 striking government schoolteachers 324 of whom were dismissed by the government.

The strike was called by teachers of elementary and intermediate schools to press their demands for a 40 percent wage increase, among other points. Intermediate-school teachers, even those with a university degree, are paid a basic salary of less than $70 a month. Secondary-school teachers get the equivalent of $168 a month plus an additional 40 percent indemnity because they are not supposed to hold other jobs.

The government said the teachers fired were "agitators" who had organized the strike.

The strike and the violence are symptoms of a simmering educational crisis here in which teachers have complained not only about wages but also about what they believe are gross inadequacies in educational planning, a teacher shortage and poor teacher training. They also want more professional recognition, the right to form a union, a 25-year retirement system and curricula amendments.

The teachers returned to work yesterday after a pledge from President Suleiman Franjieh that he would look into the case himself. Premier Saeb Salem assured a group of teachers that those who had been dismissed could take up the case in the courts.

© Los Angeles Times.

Israel Sees Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet party leader has accepted an invitation to visit the United States. At such a meeting, the Israelis theorize, Moscow and Washington might find it in the interest of their increasing reconciliation to make a joint or parallel effort to defuse Middle Eastern tensions.

"*It will take an outside stimulus* to break the stalemate in the Middle East," an Israeli official observed. "The parties are too frozen in their positions now to do it themselves."

Despite some persistent American urging, Israel has apparently decided against making any new diplomatic initiatives of its own in the near future.

Nixon, Shazar Talk

President Nixon reportedly raised the matter with Israeli President Zalman Shazar, when the two met in Washington in early January after the funeral of Harry S Truman. Mr. Nixon is understood to have said that he hopes to hear some "new ideas" from Mrs. Meir March 1.

The suggestion was reportedly put more forcefully by Joseph J. Sisco, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, in a conversation late last month with Ephraim Evron, head of the North American Department of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, who attended the funeral of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Sisco, well-informed sources say, stressed that the time was right for a new Israeli proposal. He was said to have urged Israel *to use its "ingenuity"* to find a solution.

Total Withdrawal

The Israeli government has decided against it, according to official sources, on the ground that Egypt is still demanding that Israel pledge itself to total withdrawal from all occupied Egyptian territory before any negotiations—something Israel has consistently refused to do.

"That's the big hurdle," an official here said, "and we see no indication that Egypt is prepared to lower it."

Aside from the Egyptian position, the Israeli leadership is *clearly unenthusiastic about* undertaking any bold and potentially risky initiatives before the general elections, which are scheduled for November.

Arabs Lose All Hope for Negotiations

Make Long-Range Plans for a War

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptians would be willing to consider almost any temporary arrangement, short of abdication of sovereignty, to satisfy Israeli security needs in the area of Sharm el-Sheikh, at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula. The site dominates the entrance to the Strait of Iran and, thus, the Gulf of Aqaba.

Egypt's insistence on the return of all its territory is not new; what is new is that more and more, Western diplomats here have become convinced that this is not merely a negotiating position but an irreducible demand.

Since Israel is equally emphatic in its assertion that it will not return to the 1967 lines, this leaves little scope for a new initiative by Mr. Rogers, it is felt.

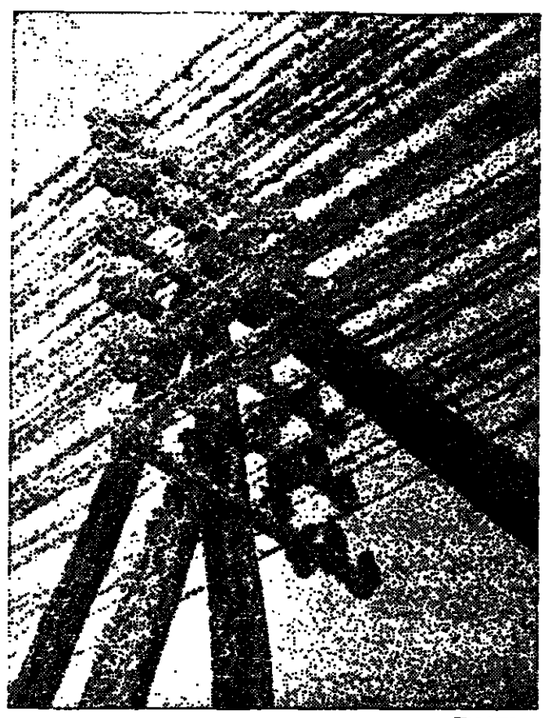
Hafez Ismail, President Anwar Sadat's adviser on national security affairs, is currently in Moscow to try to enlist Soviet help to convince Washington that an American initiative that does not take into account Egypt's refusal to give up any territory is doomed to failure.

[Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko held intensive talks with Mr. Ismail today in an effort to work out a common approach to a Middle East peace settlement, United Press International reported from Moscow.]

The Egyptians clearly hope that Soviet diplomacy will pull its weight in any coming diplomatic contest. The hope here is that improved Washington-Moscow relations will not lead to a deal between the superpowers at the Arabs' expense but that the Soviet Union will be able to influence the American position.

Mr. Sadat made a quick visit to President Tito of Yugoslavia last month in another diplomatic effort to protect Egypt against what Cairo fears may be an American attempt to force it into an unacceptable negotiated settlement.

Egyptian diplomacy under Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, the foreign minister, has been active in the same way in Western and Eastern Europe.



Keystone.

WINTER LINES—Nature and technology, a snowscape.

Protestant Strike Spreads Violence Throughout Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

where the mob broke up furniture and set carpets afire.

The army saved our lives," she said. "I'm sure we would have been killed. I never prayed so hard in my life. . ."

In another incident a mob of 100 persons attacked a school for handicapped children in North Belfast.

Youth gangs ordered some Belfast schools to close, giving one headmaster 30 minutes to get out and threatening that "teachers' cars would be burned or caretakers would be in trouble" if they stayed open, a school spokesman said. Most schools which opened at all closed down later for lack of pupils or heating.

Earlier today Protestant gunmen fired on the funeral procession of three Irish Republican Army men who died in weekend violence that claimed 10 lives.

They hit an 11-year-old boy in the shoulder and a 45-year-old man in the knee.

"Troops in the area did not have time to return the fire. The gunmen fired about 10 rounds and then disappeared," an army spokesman said.

Fires ripped through several areas in the city as rampaging mobs ignited shops, houses and bars.

A Belfast fire brigade spokesman said about 18 calls had been answered.

"Every available appliance and man has been used this afternoon," he said.

Elsewhere in the province troops and police fought running battles with Catholic and Protestant mobs.

In Dungannon, Bangor and Larne, Protestant crowds picketed police stations. In Londonderry, Protestants and Catholics fought rock-throwing battles as Protestants marched on a police station, men carrying British Union Jacks and Ulster flags at their head.

At Clady, on the County Londonderry border with the Irish Republic, gunmen firing across the frontier attacked a British Army patrol.

Chickens Bombed

BELFAST, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Guerrillas blew up a giant chicken hatchery at Dungannon, 30 miles southwest of here, last night, destroying about 1,600,000 chicks and hatching eggs.

Five armed men held workers at gunpoint while they planted two bombs. There was a half-hour warning before the bombs went off, causing extensive damage.

A police spokesman said, "We have been told that there will probably be a chicken shortage. Also, it will affect about 400 farmers who make their living raising the chicks."

U.S. Plans No Major Mideast Move Now

(Continued from Page 1)

king's advisers had been hinting that he might agree to a possible Jordanian-Israeli compromise settlement, even in advance of a general Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

Although these suggestions created interest in the State Department, most Middle East experts doubted that it was feasible for Jordan to move more rapidly on the peace front than the Egyptians.

In fact, there was concern here that instead of improving the chances for peace, a Jordanian-Israeli settlement might provoke Egyptian charges of a Jordanian sellout and perhaps lead to intervention against Jordan, thereby threatening Middle Eastern stability.

Moreover, Jordanian ideas for a separate settlement depended to a great extent on Israel's willingness to end its insistence on maintaining sovereignty over all of East Jerusalem, which Israel seized in the 1967 war.

Initial contacts with the Israelis convinced the State Department that Israel would not be willing to make any meaningful compromises on this issue, and officials were prepared to tell the king this.

Nevertheless, administration officials remain interested in the king's general approach and will look into his position in depth so that they can discuss it March 1, when Premier Golda Meir of Israel arrives for a state visit.

The king apparently realized the danger of his reported willingness to compromise, and before his departure for Washington he set his political relations in order.

He re-established the Eastern Front, under overall Egyptian leadership, although he retained Amman's control of the front, and made it clear that the move did not signify reconciliation with the Palestinian guerrillas.

And he told his nation that he would not agree to a "partial solution" that left aside the problem of Egyptian or Syrian territory occupied by Israel.

Middle East experts have stressed that there seems to be no cause for urgency and that a strong case could be made for preserving the status quo.

They said that the Suez Canal cease-fire had worked well for 30 months, that Israel's borders with Lebanon and Jordan had been quiet and that the situation on the Syrian border was viewed as "not too bad."

Nixon to Seek Peace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—President Nixon promised King Hussein last night that the United States will continue to work for peace in the Middle East.

Lifting a toast to the Arab monarch at a White House state dinner, Mr. Nixon hailed King Hussein as a leader who "has sought that peace and . . . stood for it with courage" against extremist elements.

Mr. Nixon said his toast was dedicated "to his hope and our hope for a real peace in the Middle East."

"He is working for it and we are working for it," he said of the king.

Red Proposal Is Studied by Laos Officials

Souvanna Confers With Senior Aides

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Feb. 7 (WP).—Prince Souvanna Phouma met today with senior government and military leaders to consider the latest Pathet Lao peace proposal as the United States and North Vietnam pressed their respective Laotian allies to reach a quick settlement.

Sources said Prince Souvanna has already told the Pathet Lao which elements of their plan he considers acceptable and which he rejects.

Prince Souvanna is believed to be under growing U.S. pressure to reach a cease-fire agreement with the Communist side and, according to one source, he is expected to have rather clear outlines to present to U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger when he arrives in Vientiane Friday.

Today's meeting may have been a response to charges among members of the government that the premier was bypassing them in working out an agreement with top Pathet Lao representative Phouni Vongvichit.

Threat Reported

A source said some members of Prince Souvanna's cabinet have threatened to resign if they are not consulted.

Prince Souvanna and Mr. Phoumi have met twice in recent days and are scheduled to see each other again tomorrow. Their secret sessions have taken place independent of the regular scheduled talks between delegations of the two sides, the most recent of which took place yesterday.

The Pathet Lao are pushing for a package cease-fire and political settlement, something most members of Prince Souvanna's government are opposed to. The standard government response to the Communists has been to halt fighting first and work out the political problems afterward.

Moscow to Get New Airport for Its Supersonic Jet

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (AP).—A new international airport will be constructed outside the Soviet capital to handle the Soviet supersonic Tu-144 passenger plane.

Tass said the city's main international airport, Sheremetyevo, "will soon be unable to handle the flow of passengers coming to the Soviet capital from abroad."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Civil Aviation said the airport's location and building schedule had not been worked out.

The announcement followed a government report last month that Sheremetyevo, a domestic and international airport 25 miles from Moscow, would be expanded to handle Tu-144 traffic.

The latest announcement appeared to signal Soviet confidence in the Tu-144 following the refusal by two major American airlines to purchase the British-French supersonic Concorde.

Latest official reports indicate that the Tu-144 will enter commercial service in about two years.

Saigon Puts Stricter Curbs On Foreign Correspondents

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Feb. 7.—The government today unveiled tough regulations designed to curb the freewheeling wartime habits of several hundred foreign newsmen now covering the fragile cease-fire.

Life promises to be considerably more regulated for the press corps. Correspondents who earn the displeasure of the government were warned that they would be granted no further visas.

The regulations appeared to reflect the growing tendency of government agencies in Saigon to shuck off American influence. There is no doubt that officials regarded the information setup of the American Embassy as both bureaucratically overbearing and more objectionable, overly protective toward many correspondents whom Saigon would have liked to expel.

The threat of expulsion was brandished today at a press conference held by Information Director Pham Duong Hien. But the measures he announced were less severe than many newsmen had anticipated.

With the arrival of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong generals here to participate in the work of the various peace commissions, many newsmen had feared that the government would attempt to bar all contacts with Communist official sources.

Official Apology

Instead, Mr. Hien apologized for the mistreatment certain newsmen have received at the hands of military police barring access to the Communist delegation enclosure at Tan Son Nhut airfield. He said that the police were now instructed to let newsmen pass.

Mr. Hien noted that for the *moment*, however, newsmen would be somewhat restricted by the fact that the four-power Joint Military Commission has not worked out its own procedural rules. Meanwhile, he said the Communist representatives "are not allowed to hold press conferences." This is a restriction the Saigon government can impose unilaterally as it sets the degree of "diplomatic" privileges that the Communist delegations shall enjoy outside their "official functions."

Mr. Hien was somewhat less clear about trips to the countryside, where a few correspondents have recently made contacts with Viet Cong in villages and hamlets. He noted that shooting was still taking place in some areas and said such trips were risky. However, he said the correspondents were free to go to such areas provided that their stories were not "distorted."

Mr. Hien said correspondents would be expelled or have their re-entry visas denied if they wrote stories which "misled public opinion" or "undermined the security" of South Vietnam.

Although Mr. Hien did not say so, the judge in such cases would evidently be President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal secretary, Hoang Duc Nha, an American-educated relative who also holds the title of commissioner-general of information. The regulations confirm the absolute power which Mr. Nha has already held over such things as visas and press credentials for foreigners.

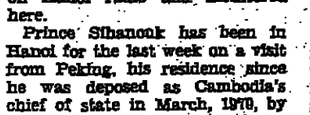
Another measure, if strictly enforced, would give Mr. Nha control over all press contacts with any ranking government official. It requires that newsmen seeking official interviews channel their requests solely through the Information Office.

Mr. Hien also announced some largely bureaucratic measures concerning press accreditation and travel. Although these were more of the red-tape type than restrictive, one regulation would mean that newsmen leaving the country for brief vacations would face a delay of from four days to one week in getting re-entry permits.

Mr. Hien also emphasized that contacts with the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese were permitted only to foreign newsmen. He said that South Vietnamese citizens working for foreign agencies, networks or newspapers would have no such right.

Most Western media representatives employ local translators and interpreters.

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Associated Press.

Rear Adm. Brian McCauley, in Hanoi since Monday, will command the U.S. Navy task force that will clear U.S. mines from North Vietnam harbors, rivers, waterways.

Hanoi Voices Firm Backing For Sihanouk

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Feb. 7 (NYT).—North Vietnam has strongly reaffirmed its commitment to the exiled regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the legitimate government of Cambodia and has predicted "glorious success" for the "just struggle" being carried on under the prince's leadership.

The support came in a formal government declaration broadcast on Hanoi radio and monitored here.

Prince Sihanouk has been in Hanoi for the last week on a visit from Peking, his residence since he was deposed as Cambodia's chief of state in March, 1970, by factions under Gen. Lon Nol.

Prince Sihanouk apparently went to Hanoi to determine North Vietnam's attitude toward himself and his regime in light of the Vietnam cease-fire agreements.

Cambodia Posts Attacked

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Communist troops have renewed their attacks on Cambodian government positions near the South Vietnamese border and heavy activity has been reported on nearby infiltration trails, the military command said today.

Two positions were attacked during the night in the frontier region 60 miles south of here and three more were attacked near the vital Mekong River route in the southeast.

Saigon Says 10,600 Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

sumably because they now support the government."

The actual release of the Viet Cong apparently began the day the cease-fire went into effect, Jan. 28.

A "Subcommission of Captured Persons" of the four-party Joint Military Commission has been discussing the prisoner-release question for the past several days, but it is not known if the Communist delegations have made an issue of the release of the Viet Cong prisoners or even if they were aware of it.

Besides the military prisoners, the Saigon government also holds an estimated 30,000 civilian prisoners, many of whom are in custody for political reasons.

The Paris agreement leaves their fate up to the negotiations between the government and the Viet Cong that have just begun. Saigon has said nothing about it other than a routine announcement that 390 were granted amnesty for the lunar new year, a traditional gesture.

American sources who monitor such matters said that a large number, perhaps thousands, of low-level political prisoners have been set free.

There were no reports of the release of any important political figures or of large numbers of Viet Cong civilians.

[Agence France-Presse, in a report from Saigon, quoted a Viet Cong official as saying that 125 non-Vietnamese civilian and military prisoners—Americans and others—will be released shortly. The French news agency said Gen. Tran Van Tra, head of the Viet Cong delegation to the four-party military commission, also said the Viet Cong are holding, in addition, more than 4,000 South Vietnamese prisoners. He said they will be released within the period set in the cease-fire agreement.

[The general, in his first talk with Western journalists, also protested over inconveniences of his delegation being housed at the air base. He said the Paris agreements specified that the Joint Military Commission should be based in Saigon.]

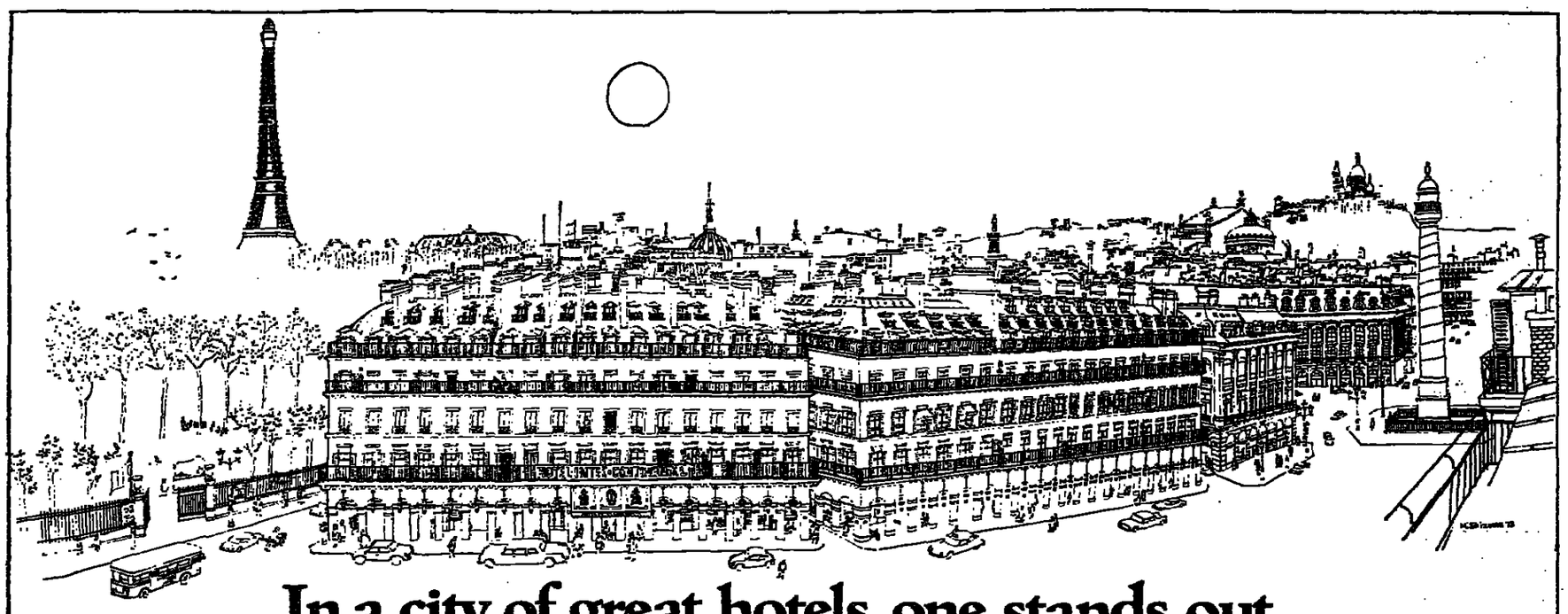
Israel Border Incident

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7 (UPI).—An Israeli Army unit patrolling the border with Syria clashed early today with riflemen on the other side in the first outbreak of fighting there in a month. There were no Israeli casualties in the encounter east of Nahal Golan.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	9	48	Sunny
ATHENS	18	55	Sunny
BEIRUT	17	63	Overcast
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Showers
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Sunny
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain
EDINBURGH	6	43	Fair
FLORENCE	5	41	Fair
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast
HELSINKI	-1	34	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	13	54	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Overcast
MADRID	9	48	Sunny
MILAN	—	—	Unavailable
MONTREAL	-5	21	Snow
MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
NICE	14	57	Fair
OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	0	32	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Sunny
VIENNA	8	46	Rain
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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هكذا من الاصل

As Liddy-Segretti Link

Nixon Aide Reportedly Knew About Political Espionage

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT). At least one White House official knew of and initially aided political-intelligence operations led by G. Gordon Liddy and Howard Hunt jr. as early as February, four months before the Watergate arrests, according to government sources.

A government official said that Gordon C. Strachan, a former staff assistant to H.R. Haldeman, President Nixon's chief of staff, served as the initial contact between Liddy's intelligence operations and the political-espionage and sabotage campaign allegedly managed by Donald H. Segretti.

The charge was the first direct linking a White House official to the operation headed by Liddy and Hunt, both members of the Watergate bugging team. White House officials have repeatedly denied any involvement in or knowledge of such activities before the arrests at the Democratic National Headquarters last June 17.

Nixon's Disclaimer

On Aug. 29, Mr. Nixon told a news conference that a staff investigation ordered by him "indicates that no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident."

"We are doing everything we can to take this incident and to investigate and not to cover it up," Mr. Nixon said. "We have cooperated completely."

Government sources said that Mr. Strachan, who joined Mr. Haldeman's staff in 1970 after working with Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander, the New York law firm of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, supplied the California telephone number of Mr. Segretti to Liddy some time last February. He did so, one source said, after Liddy complained that the separate Segretti operation was "hurting us."

At the time of the Liddy contact, Mr. Strachan was reportedly working closely with Dwight C. Chapin, Mr. Nixon's appointments secretary. Government officials said that both Mr. Chapin and Mr. Strachan have privately acknowledged their roles as White House contacts for Mr. Segretti. The White House press office has declined to discuss the subject.

The White House announced last week that Mr. Chapin would leave the staff this spring for a job in industry. Some sources said he was being forced out against his wishes because of his connection to the Segretti operation.

According to one source, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Strachan and Mr. Segretti had all become friends in the early 1960s during their undergraduate days at the University of Southern California. Later, Mr. Segretti and Mr. Strachan went to law school together.

School Suspends Spy

PROVO, Utah, Feb. 7 (AP).—A Brigham Young University graduate student who admitted being a spy in the Watergate case has been suspended for at least two semesters.

Thomas Gregory, a key witness for the prosecution in the bugging trial, had been scheduled to graduate this spring. University President Dallin Oaks said yesterday that the 26-year-old Gregory concealed from the university the nature of his activities, violating the school's honor code, which requires that students be "honest in all behavior."



United Press International.

Custer, S.D., Chamber of Commerce building burning during Indian-police battle.

Indians Storm Courthouse, Burn Building in Custer, S.D.

CUSTER, S.D., Feb. 7 (AP).—Police and an estimated 200 Indians protesting the handling of a murder case involving an Indian clashed yesterday in downtown Custer, and 15 protesters were reported arrested.

Two fires—one in the Custer County courthouse and a second in a building housing the Chamber of Commerce—were set during the melee, in which police used clubs and tear gas after the demonstrators tried to force their way into the courthouse. The Chamber of Commerce building burned to the ground.

Led by the American Indian Movement, the demonstrators were protesting the lodging of manslaughter charges against Darold Schmitz, 30, in the death by stabbing of an Indian, Wesley Charles Bad Heart Bull, 20, on Jan. 21. The Indians demanded that Mr. Schmitz, who is free on $5,000 bail pending a Feb. 28 hearing, should be charged with first-degree murder. They stormed the courthouse after two of their leaders met with a Custer County state's attorney and made the demands.

Gov. Richard Kneip ordered a National Guard unit assembled in Rapid City, about 25 miles to the north. Gov. Kneip said the unit was "assembled but not committed."

Confusion Reigns at Airports Over U.S. Security Measure

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Cities across the country deployed policemen at their airports yesterday to help screen passengers, despite a court order Monday that prevented the federal government from requiring such guards.

Airport officials reported confusion over the court delay, signed nine hours before a new anti-hijacking security plan ordered by the White House was to have taken effect.

Some cities—Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, for example—canceled plans to assign local policemen at airports. But officials in many other cities—including Atlanta, Baltimore and Dallas—went ahead with plans to comply with the regulation.

"It's absolute confusion," said J. J. Corbett, an executive of the Airport Operators Council International, which won the 10-day stay of the regulation in a Washington court. "A lot of smaller airports, particularly, aren't sure what to do and many are going ahead with it because they are afraid of receiving a $1,000 fine if they don't."

"No one has told us formally of the restraining order, so we went ahead as planned," said Richard Cleveland, director of the Palm Beach, Fla., airport, which began collecting a $1 "security use charge" from every passenger to pay for 22 sheriff's deputies assigned to the airport.

The court order had essentially only a financial impact at New York's three jetports—Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark. It meant that the federal government—not the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and its airline tenants—would have to pay the wages of security guards for the next 10 days, at least.

Before the court action was taken, the Port Authority had told the Federal Aviation Administration that it could not meet Monday's deadline to deploy guards at all flights.

At the direction of President Nixon, the FAA on Dec. 5 ordered a two-stage "emergency" anti-hijacking program to prevent the smuggling of weapons aboard airliners. Starting Jan. 5 airlines were required to check all passengers with metal-detectors and to search all carry-on luggage. Effective on Monday, the country's 531 airports with commercial airline service were required to have armed local guards at each boarding ramp 30 minutes before each flight.

By contending that there was an "emergency," the FAA did not have to follow normal procedures that could have taken 90 days or longer and would have permitted the public to comment on proposed rules.

Federal District Judge John Lewis Smith granted the temporary restraining order after the Airport Operators Council International, an organization representing 132 public agencies that operate airports, maintained that an emergency did not exist and that the normal procedures should have been followed.

Yesterday, Judge Smith granted a request by the FAA to hold a hearing Friday morning on whether to issue a permanent injunction. If granted, it would require the agency to follow normal procedures.

The airport operators' group has maintained that Washington—not local governments—should pay the cost of providing the guards.

Motorist Kills Self After Long Wait for Help

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Feb. 7 (AP).—A 25-year-old man killed himself after leaving a note saying that his car stalled in frigid weather and no motorists would stop to help him, police reported.

"I have been waiting 11 hours for someone to stop," said the note found next to the body of David Huffstetler of Salt Lake City. "I can't stand the cold any longer and they just keep passing by."

Highway Patrolman Darrell Frye said he found the body of Mr. Huffstetler early Sunday seven miles west of here. He said the car was out of gas and in the parking lane of the highway.

Sheriff John Zakovich said Mr. Huffstetler shot himself in the head with a .22-caliber pistol.

CIA Admits To Training Police in U.S.

Illegality Charged By Congressman

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency has acknowledged training policemen from about a dozen city and county police forces in the United States on the handling of explosives, the detection of wiretaps and the organization of intelligence files.

The admission was made by John M. Maury, legislative counsel for the CIA, in a letter to Rep. Edward Koch, D., N.Y.

Rep. Koch said the training activities of the CIA violated the existing law and should be investigated by Congress. He called the matter to the attention of Rep. Chet Holifield, D., Calif., chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

Rep. Koch on Dec. 28 had asked Richard Helms, the recently retired director of the CIA, about the agency's domestic activities after an article in The New York Times disclosed that 14 New York policemen had been trained in the handling of political intelligence files last September.

Responding to Rep. Koch's inquiry, the CIA's legislative counsel on Jan. 29 wrote that fewer than 50 policemen "from a total of about a dozen city and county police forces have received some kind of agency briefing in the past two years."

Mr. Maury said the training sessions "have covered a variety of subjects such as the procedures for the processing, analyzing, filing of information, security devices and procedures, and metal and explosives detection techniques."

In a statement prepared for insertion in the Congressional Record, based on both Mr. Maury's letter and an earlier telephone conversation, Rep. Koch described the training as involving "the handling of explosives and foreign weapons, as well as audio control measure techniques."

The congressman said Mr. Maury had explained that "audio control measure techniques" involved the detection of wiretaps and bugs "in which foreign interests are involved."

The National Security Act of 1947, which authorizes the establishment of the CIA provides that "the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement or internal-security functions."

Mr. Maury, however, in his letter to Rep. Koch, said, "We [the CIA] do not consider that the activities in question violate the letter or the spirit" of the law.

Criticize Brazil's Policies

2 Experts on Amazon Indians Quit After 30 Years in Jungle

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 7 (AP).—Two of the world's foremost experts on primitive Indian cultures said today that they are leaving the Amazon jungle permanently after 30 years of hard work and disillusionment.

"We are leaving the life of backwoodsmen because we are convinced that every time we contact a tribe we are contributing to the destruction of the purest things that tribe possesses," brothers Orlando and Claudio Villas Boas said.

The pair gained fame for their work with primitive Indians in the Amazon. They have been frequently mentioned as possible candidates for a Nobel Peace Prize.

Working alone or with the government's Indian Affairs Bureau, the brothers sought to save indigenous cultures from destruction by Western civilization.

'Culture Is Corrupted'

The brothers announced their retirement just one day after their last expedition reached success deep in the Amazon. They criticized Brazil's Indian policies, saying: "We never truly reached our objectives. All the 'pacified' Indians slowly lose their characteristics and authenticity and their culture is corrupted through contact wih civilized outsiders.

"Once pacified, they stopped being free and they interrupted the continuation of their culture.

"Even if they remain in their natural habitat they are subject to the pressures of civilization. It is a shame. In Brazil there still is no Indian policy which can both pacify the Indian and keep him isolated from contact with the white man. That results in the corruption of his customs and the devaluation of his race. But we could do nothing to avoid this.

"It is true that sooner or later the Indians will be absorbed by our society. But the longer we delay this integration, the greater our chance to save the Indians as a people.

"An Indian is not an animal to be chased and hunted. He is a human being and the principal difference between him and the civilized peoples is that the Indien has not been corrupted."

Brazil's Indian policies often come under sharp attack. Defectors from the ranks of the Indian Bureau accuse it of abusive or neglectful treatment of Indians in the government-sponsored Xingu National Reservation in the Amazon. The Villas Boas brothers were instrumental in founding Brazil's only Indian reservation in 1961.

Population Dwindling

Most observers agree that Brazil's once-great Indian population is fast dwindling, below the 100,000 mark. But the chief of the Indian Bureau, Gen. Bandeira de Mello, has gone on record as stating that the Indian population is actually on the increase.

The government has expressed determination to open up one of the world's last unconquered frontiers to colonization. It is building highways across the Amazon jungle to speed settlers from crowded cities and poor rural areas to a region which is half of Brazil's territory.

In some instances, Indian tribes stood in the way of progress. The Villas Boas brothers sought to cushion the shock and side effects of the Indians' contact with outside civilization.

Kranhacacore Tribe

In their last expedition—crowning over a year of "pacification" efforts—the Villas Boas this week established friendly contact with the legendary Kranhacacore tribe.

These Indians were called "the giants of the Amazon" because of reports—found to be false—that they were of extraordinary height. A rival tribe which had suffered defeat at the Kranhacacores' hands was blamed for fueling the legend of the "giants."

The Villas Boas brothers persuaded the government to declare the Kranhacacore village—which would have been pierced by one of the new Amazon highways—as a reservation.

But the half-blind Orlando, 55, and Claudio, 53—who have been stricken innumerable times by malaria—say with despair:

"The Indians are not a primitive people, they are peoples with a parallel culture. That means it makes no sense to talk in terms of 'pacification.'

"Now, after 30 years in the jungle we believe we have the right to a little rest."

Stennis 'Awake, Alert,' Prognosis Still 'Grave'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Sen. John C. Stennis, 71, shot in a holdup outside his home here eight days ago, was reported "awake, alert and conversant" today following exploratory surgery yesterday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

But the Mississippi Democrat, chairman of the powerful Armed Services Committee, still was in very serious condition and the prognosis for his recovery remained "grave," the hospital said.

Congress Plans Wide Reform In Handling Budget Affairs

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—A special committee of senior members of Congress agreed in principle yesterday to a major reform in the way Congress deals with government spending, including a ceiling every year on total spending, a ceiling that would apply to Congress itself.

An interim report of the special committee, which was established late last year to recommend how Congress could cope with the spending problem, was completed yesterday and unanimously approved. It will be published in a few days, but its main contents were disclosed by committee sources.

Several key questions were left for a later report, including how the total would be allocated among the congressional committees whose actions affect spending, and how to assure congressional compliance with the ceiling.

However, the interim report already reflects a major tendency toward innovation. In the end, both houses of Congress would have to approve the procedural changes that will be recommended.

One recommendation would establish two new "budget committees," one for each house, to establish the spending ceiling and a goal for revenues early in each session. It would include, but not be limited to, members of the appropriations and tax-writing committees. Its recommendations would presumably be subject to a vote in each house, with the final result subject to conference between the two houses.

The congressionally established total spending ceiling, while drawn up after presentation of the President's budget, could be lower or higher than the President's spending total.

The report yesterday recommended a procedure for reconsideration of the spending ceiling and revenue goal "in the latter part of the session"—presumably to reflect changed economic conditions or changing congressional priorities.

The proposed ceiling would apply to total outlays and to "budget authority," which is mainly appropriations. Outlays reflect both past and current appropriations and other legislation.

Furthermore, the overall limitation would apply not only to appropriations bills but to all other legislation that affects spending. A good example is Social Security legislation, which requires no appropriation but now accounts for about one-fifth of total spending, though this spending is financed by its own system of taxation.

The new overall limitation would presumably apply to "formula" bills covering such items as veterans' pensions, civil service and military retirement. While these programs technically require an appropriation, in fact the legislative bill sets the total spending with no possibility of alteration in the appropriations process.

4 Nobel Winners Are on 2d French Pro-Abortion List

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Four French Nobel Prize-winners were among 206 doctors, jurists and writers who publicly voiced opposition today to France's stringent abortion laws.

In the second manifesto published here this week, they challenged the authorities by declaring that they had illegally performed, aided or given advice recommending abortions.

The signatories included Prof. Alfred Kastler, a Nobel Prize-winner for physics, and Profs. André Lwoff, Jacques Monod and François Jacob, Nobel Prize-winners for medicine.

The previous statement was signed by 330 persons, mainly doctors, who called for free abortions and contraceptives to be made available to all persons, including minors, and a liberalization of sex-education laws.

Lava May Ruin Icelandic Harbor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A 220-yard-wide stream of lava continued to move slowly toward the harbor of Heimaey Island today, dimming hopes that Iceland's leading fishing port could be rehabilitated.

The lava was only 100 yards from the harbor's entrance this morning. If only the entrance is blocked, the port might be rehabilitated, but there also is a chance that the lava will fill the entire harbor basin.

Helgafell volcano erupted 15 days ago after thousands of years of inactivity. About 5,000 islanders were evacuated and plans have been made to evacuate the 300 rescue workers who remain. The volcano appeared very active today.

A $20-million emergency fund would be set up for the islanders by a bill introduced today into the Althing, the Icelandic parliament. Most of the money would be raised through taxation, about half of it from an increase in the sales tax.

Hodgson Will Return To Post at Lockheed

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP).—James D. Hodgson, 57, who is resigning as secretary of labor, will return to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on Feb. 19 as a senior vice-president in charge of corporate relations, Lockheed announced yesterday.

The Senate has confirmed New York labor leader Peter Brennan as his successor. Mr. Hodgson became secretary of labor in 1970.

Poll Says Left Increases Lead Over Gaullists

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The leftist opposition has increased its lead to 11 percentage points over the ruling Gaullist-led coalition, according to the latest public opinion poll on next month's parliamentary elections.

The SOFRES poll, published in today's editions of Le Figaro, says 47 percent of the voters will back the Socialist-Communist coalition in first-round voting on March 4.

Although this is no increase on the percentage given them by a different poll last Friday, their lead jumped one point as the Gaullists' support slipped one point to 36 percent.

The SOFRES poll gave 14 percent to the "reformers," a centrist group which hopes to become an important factor in parliament if neither the leftists nor the Gaullists win a clear-cut majority.

The Gaullists and their allies now hold about 350 of the 487 National Assembly seats.

Nixon Aide Sees Some Mitigating Deserter Issues

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 7 (AP).—"Mitigating circumstances" based upon certain "hardship cases" will be a factor in the judgment of those who have dodged the draft or deserted from the armed services during the Vietnam war, according to Charles W. Colson, counsel to President Nixon.

Mr. Colson said in response to a student questioner, after a speech at Brown University, that he President "wants to follow precedent precisely. If you go back and read about Lincoln, Andrew Johnson and other Presidents during postwar periods. . . We will do exactly what each of those Presidents did.

"Those who deserted either served in prison or did some type of alternative service on the basis of individual judgment. There will be individual judgments for those who decide to come back," said Mr. Colson.

Mr. Colson, who is to leave the White House staff in a month to return to private law practice, said his remarks could not be interpreted as implying an amnesty. He said that when individuals decide to return to the country machinery will be set up to handle their cases.

Kissinger Leaves On Trip to China, Southeast Asia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger left by air today on a journey in which he will seek a cease-fire in Laos, friendship with North Vietnam and improved relations with China.

Mr. Kissinger made no statement before taking off from Andrews Air Force Base, near here, in a presidential jetliner. He smiled and waved to reporters as he boarded his plane.

His first stop is Bangkok, where he will confer with Thai officials and the U. S. ambassadors to South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

On Friday he flies to Vientiane, where he will confer with Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma on the prospects for extending the Vietnam cease-fire to Laos.

The presidential adviser opens four days of talks with North Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi on Saturday to discuss observance of the Vietnam cease-fire and U. S. aid in the reconstruction of North Vietnam.

From Hanoi he will go to Peking, his fifth trip there.

Progress Seen In Paris Talks of Vietnam Groups

PARIS, Feb. 7 (WP).—Viet Cong and Saigon delegates today made further progress in procedural talks designed to allow substantive negotiations on South Vietnam's political future to begin very shortly.

Sources suggested that the substantive talks at the foreign ministers' level might start even before the 12-nation international conference to endorse last month's cease-fire agreement gets under way here Feb. 26.

Another session of the procedural talks, which began here Monday, was scheduled for Saturday. The substantive talks may hold an inaugural session here—at Viet Cong insistence—but both sides apparently have agreed that thereafter the negotiations should take place in Saigon, the sources added.

The Viet Cong negotiators at those talks were expected to be housed in the former American compound at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base, despite Viet Cong reference for a location in Saigon itself.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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New Dollar Crisis

What at first seemed a minor flurry over the weakness of the Italian lira has blown up into a full-fledged monetary storm as waves of selling buffeted the dollar.

The Bundesbank alone took in $1.2 billion on Tuesday as part of the West German government's effort to avoid another upward revaluation of the mark—a move that is fiercely opposed by West German export industries. The other European countries and the Japanese are also determined not to upvalue their currencies.

But the speculators—including not just the "gnomes" of Zurich or New York but oil-rich sheikhs and the treasurers of multinational corporations—fear that the rate structure set by the Smithsonian Agreement in Washington in December 1971 may crumble. They are moving to profit—or at least avoid losses—from a collapse of the structure.

Indeed, if another monetary breakdown—or an escalating series of trade and monetary controls—is to be avoided, all the major financial powers must recognize the fundamental causes of the current crisis and the urgency of cooperative action.

On the American side, probably the most serious immediate cause of the trouble was the administration's unexpected switch from Phase 2 wage-price controls to the looser and more ambiguous restraints of Phase 3. It will take much stiffer White House action than has yet been shown to convince anyone that Washington means to keep a firm grip on prices and wages.

Domestic and international markets have also been alarmed by the danger that an inflationary boom can now be checked only by tight money, rising interest rates and a much tougher budget policy later in the year—all of which could bring on another Nixonian recession.

The administration's lurch toward decontrol came at a particularly bad time. For one thing, it followed an upsurge of food and other wholesale prices. For another, it followed the news that the United States had run its second trade deficit of this century in 1972—a $6.4 billion deficit on top of 1971's $2.7 billion in red ink.

But the causes of the current monetary crisis are not all on the American side. There is a close relation between the upheaval in the exchange markets and the failure of the major financial powers to make progress toward needed reform of the international monetary system along the lines proposed by Treasury Secretary Shultz at the IMF meeting in Washington last September. European and Japanese resistance to American efforts to make the international adjustment process more flexible has inevitably led to speculation that trouble would develop, creating a need for stiffer controls over trade and capital movements.

If further deterioration in international economic and monetary relations is to be headed off, the United States, the Europeans and the Japanese must accelerate the timetable of international monetary reform. They must also concert efforts to move toward more liberal trade policies, taking account not only of tariffs but of quotas and other barriers. And this country's major trading partners will have to recognize that a negative posture on their part toward helping the United States regain balance-of-payments equilibrium could make unstoppable the already powerful forces for protectionism here.

For its part, the United States must firm up its policies for achieving stable growth and high employment, provide greater leadership at home for liberal trade legislation and—at the highest level—work toward greater cooperation with its allies in the trade, monetary and defense fields.

The monetary crisis, dangerous in itself, is a symptom of an even greater political danger: the possibility of a dissolution of the partnership between the United States, Europe and Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Peace Conference

Eight years to the day after the United States opened its devastating bombardment of North Vietnam, the warring parties have announced agreement to convene the Vietnam peace conference. Starting Feb. 26 in Paris, diplomats of the Soviet Union, China and the United States will sit down with representatives of the Vietnamese combatants, plus Britain, France and the four nations supervising the cease-fire. This diplomatic assemblage will stand as the first test of great-power responsibility in the post-Vietnam war era.

The goal should be a consensus that all outside parties will refrain from engaging themselves on one side or another in the political struggles now inevitable inside Vietnam. That is what the cease-fire agreements envisaged; that is how United States policy should be enunciated, in no uncertain terms, in Paris.

The mandate of the conference is extremely broad. According to Article 19 of the cease-fire agreements, it is "to acknowledge the signed agreements; to guarantee the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Vietnam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and to contribute to and guarantee peace in Indochina."

To be genuine, and not just excuses for partisan meddling, these guarantees must be collective, not the responsibility of any individual participant or group at the conference. It is not the proper function of the United States or any other power to take upon itself any unilateral responsibilities to preserve the cease-fire or protect one of the Vietnamese factions. The presence of UN Secretary-General Waldheim at the conference is a promising sign for internationalizing Vietnam peace enforcement; it is also acknowledgment that the world organization might after all be able to play a role in the most divisive international dispute since World War II.

The diplomats in Paris will inevitably be mindful of the failure of their predecessors at the 1954 Geneva conference to establish peace in Vietnam. The parallels are close, but not exact. In the words of the Pentagon Papers, the Geneva agreements "traded on long-run risks to achieve short-run disengagement." This is precisely what the January cease-fire agreements have done again now, but this time the peace conference follows, rather than precedes, the truce. The Geneva accords broke down because there were inadequate assurances that the Vietnamese combatants would honor their cease-fire undertakings, and one major outside power—the United States—refused to be a party.

The Paris peace conference has the task and the opportunity to avoid past mistakes and to minimize by genuinely shared responsibilities the long-term risks that still hang over the Vietnam peace. Before he started the bombing of North Vietnam eight years ago, President Johnson had sought to draw more nations to help Saigon's war effort, to "fly more flags" over the war. The policy of the United States now should be to engage other countries in guaranteeing and preserving the cease-fire, to fly more flags over the peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Defeat for Smith

Ian Smith's defeat—this is the only way the Rhodesian leader's reopening of the Zambian frontier can be seen—is more at the hands of his friends than his enemies. The disapproval of South Africa and Portugal of an action taken apparently without consultation with them has obliged him to invent a pretext for canceling it. Both Rhodesia's allies have political and economic reasons for trying to keep open the frontiers with black Africa. In South Africa's case the ultimate aim is to get on speaking terms, however informally, with Zambia. Eventually, black Africa must decide whether to allow trade relations with the south to develop or cut itself off entirely.

—From the Guardian (London).

Monetary Crisis

Nations may well choose flotation, like Switzerland, or undertake timidly to tighten exchange controls, like West Germany now; they may well state repeatedly their unshakable determination not to change the parity of the mark or the yen, but small investors and big holders of capital—the oil emirs and the multinational corporations—are not convinced. They are right: The same causes will always produce the same effects. The United States is interested in obtaining on the monetary level concessions it cannot get through negotiations on the commercial level: After the open devaluation of the dollar in December 1971, an indirect devaluation by means of new revaluations of the mark, the yen and the Swiss franc would serve its interests.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 8, 1898

PARIS—Apart from certain grave statements made by counsel for M. Emile Zola there was nothing new in yesterday's opening proceedings that had not already been heard and also previously discounted. The trial of the famous writer and publisher of the equally famous "J'accuse" letter is naturally attracting a great deal of attention. Understandably so in France, but also, surprisingly enough, in other countries too.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1923

MUNICH—The Bavarian authorities today arrested Kurt Luedtke, a naturalized Mexican citizen, as one of the backers of the Fascist movement in southern Germany. He is accused of being one of the main sponsors for the activities of the notorious Herr Hitler, whose trouble-making has convulsed Bavaria and kept all Germany in a turmoil for months. Herr Hitler has denied that his group is financed by foreign funds.



'The Carts? They're for Carrying In the Money.'

A Palestinian Looks at Hussein

By Fawaz Turki

PARIS.—In this most recent ground swell for a peace settlement in the Middle East, a Palestinian Arab like myself finds himself confronted by the cruel spectacle of seeing King Hussein of Jordan adopting the stance abroad of legitimately speaking on behalf of the Palestinian people. The cruelty of this spectacle is inherent in the fact that never has a stance been more unjustifiably adopted, and never have a people, on the whole, been more falsely represented. Palestinian alienation with Hussein and his regime is too deeply rooted.

The wounds that the king inflicted on the Palestinians in September, 1970, when his Bedouin army indiscriminately shelled refugee camps, killing thousands, have not yet healed. Memories are still fresh in one's mind of the steady persecution in the two decades following 1948 when Palestinians were being put in jail, tortured or deported for having wanted to make known their political inclinations. No less fresh in the mind of a Palestinian is the memory of the discrimination he encountered in his everyday life, on both sides of the Jordan River, as he tried to work, to study, to travel, to live and—as a refugee and an alien—to combat the gradual erosion of his sense of worth. Older Palestinians will recall how Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah, called on them in the midst of their uprising against the mandate authorities in Palestine to "lay down your arms and trust in our friends the British to right the wrong committed against you." Not long after that, Abdullah's army annexed virtually half of Palestine as well as half of Jerusalem and denied the Palestinians a voice in determining their own affairs. The Hashemites, for two decades the occupiers of the West Bank and the Holy City, now speak of "regaining Jordanian territory."

Two Occupations

Jordanian occupation. Israeli occupation. I no longer live under the former and I have escaped the indignity of the latter. But, while holding no brief for Zionist occupation of my homeland, I do not have to think twice to pinpoint which was the more vicious, which was the more degrading, which was the one that robbed us more of our sense of hope and purpose and human worth. In the meantime, those of my fellow-Palestinians outside Palestine, fragmented around Lebanon and Syria, under occupation in Gaza, in small emigré centers in the Arab capitals and elsewhere in the diaspora, fared no better as the Arab governments took custody of our cause and shrieked draconian threats about "driving them into the sea." All done, presumably, on our own behalf. All done, presumably, for "the rights of the refugees" while the rights of the refugees were, to the Arab governments, at the bottom of their list of priorities.

A people that have suffered as much as we have, that have been denied a meaningful life and a national existence as long as we have, deserve to see their grievances addressed. The subjective yearning of the Palestinian people, their aspirations, their discontent and the pathos of their present situation cannot be articulated by a Jordanian monarch or by anyone else other than a Palestinian. The gulf that separates Hussein from the Palestinians, politically, emotionally and existentially, is vast. What he has to say is likely to be antipathetic to the Palestinians. What he has to offer in his scheme for a federated Palestinian-Jordanian state, where only male property owners are eligible to vote in the national elections, is likely to collide head-on with the rigor and consistency of the present Palestinian leaders' ideology.

More than that, it is most decidedly going to collide with the ideology of the more politicized next generation now growing up in the camps and elsewhere. The imprint of the Maoist PDFLP, the Marxist-Leninist PFLP and the nationalist el-Fatah is evident.

Not Satisfied

It is a mistake to assume that the Palestinians may return to the state of quiescence that prevailed prior to the June 1967 war when Arab politicians, with a thirst for prestige, mounted their platforms to speak about "the noble struggle to regain the rights of the refugees."

Nor is it common sense to suppose that the Palestinians will be satisfied with yet another shipment of UN food rations, warmer blankets, more dried figs and powdered milk to sustain them as they wait in refugee camps.

For a people that has the highest literacy rate in the Middle East and count in their midst the cream of the intellectual and professional elite in the region, they hardly need an alien monarch from Jordan to speak on their behalf. It is not too incredible to assume that they can speak for themselves; and to rob them of a voice is to commit an act of violence against them.

When the world does not listen, or refuses to listen, deplorable acts, by Palestinian extremists, will occur. And those who perpetrate these acts will remind the world, as it were, that the violence adopted by the master to suppress the voice of his slave is not the same as that adopted by the slave to break his chains and to seek a place among free men.

Mr. Turki, a Palestinian living in Paris, has written for the International Herald Tribune before. He is the author of "The Disinherited," a book which has just been published in the United States.

A Debt of Honor

By James Reston

NEW YORK—After the return of the prisoners from Vietnam, after all the consoling ceremonies at the White House, and the family reunions and tears on television, the reality for the prisoners coming home at last will begin in private. When they come home from Vietnam what will they find?

The rest of us will never really understand. Most of us in this big continental country never had a son or relation killed or maimed in Vietnam. America lost 46,000 dead, but for most of us, this was a statistic in the papers, and not a tragedy in the family or down the street.

For the liberated prisoners and their families, however, it is an intensely personal crisis. On the television, it looks like a reunion of lovers and families, but in reality, it is a reunion of strangers.

'Killing Time'

The prisoners come back different men, usually helpless or rebellious. They have had to surrender to endure. Many of them have literally been "killing time," which means killing their fears, blotting out the present, romanticizing the past, and dreaming of a family and an America that are changed beyond their imagining.

In the history of the Republic, the Vietnam war will probably look a capricious incident, but the United States was already involved in it casually but carefully under President Eisenhower in 1953, 20 years ago, and much more deeply involved under President Kennedy in 1963. In family terms, this is a very long time.

The Census Bureau in Washington tells us that over half the people in the United States are now under 28 years of age. This means that most of our people cannot even remember much before we were involved in Vietnam. And in the lives of the prisoners now coming home, most of whom are under 25, Vietnam dominates everything.

They not only come home different men, but come home to the same but different and older wives, different children, and a different country, with different memories, and different values. After the reunion and the celebration, trying to sort all this out at home and in the community is bound to be an agony.

The least that can be done for these returning prisoners is to see that they are given good jobs, and relieved of the personal anxiety of taking care of the security of their wives and the education of their children. But even this is not enough.

No doubt the communities they return to will see that they are employed, but after a few years it is easy to forget. So while the President and the Congress are now celebrating the courage and endurance of the prisoners, maybe they should agree on a prisoners bill that would ensure the economic security of these families during the coming years, when they will still be struggling with the consequences of Vietnam, long after most people have forgotten.

After all, the prisoners amount to only a few hundreds, and their sacrifice is not as great as the tens of thousands who were killed in the struggle, but they are a symbol of the tragedy of the Vietnam war, and the conscience of America and if the government is as sympathetic and grateful as it now says, maybe it should not only welcome them home but give them a chance for a secure economic future after the celebrations are over.

If the returning American prisoners are to be dealt with practically, and not merely politically or romantically, legislation must be introduced now, with the support of the President, and the leaders of the Congress, to relieve these families of their economic anxieties.

The government cannot wipe out their memories. The war has gone on too long and many of them have been in prison for too many years to regain a normal family life or readjust to the values and styles of America that changed so much while they were in prison.

Some of the prisoners will have been strengthened by sacrifice and adversity, and will come back to families ennobled by sorrow and fidelity, but others will be overwhelmed by remorse, and even the austere and faithful families may have trouble with their wayward children.

Beyond the Reach

For a returning prisoner to deal with all this, even in the best of circumstances, to help make decisions when for years he had no power of decision, to get to know himself at another time of life, and his wife, and his growing and transformed children—this is a challenge beyond the reach of most men.

Right now, however, when the President and the Congress are conscious of the returning prisoners' problems, there is at least a chance to ease his economic burdens in a time of inflation and unemployment, and give him time to think and sort things out.

Speeches of gratitude from the President, which are undoubtedly sincere, and homecoming celebrations and parades on Main Street, are not really enough. These prisoners and their families need to be relieved for a time of economic worries to deal with their personal and family anxieties, and a government that speaks of "peace with honor" owes them a debt of honor, which so far has not been paid.

A Skeptical View

War: Will It Ever End?

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Never again? We have taken the vow after every major war. Yet the intervals of peace have never lasted very long in our time. Perhaps, after Vietnam, our most prolonged and least successful military venture, it will be different. But in the light of experience there is reason for skepticism.

We fought the "war to end wars" more than a half century ago. We fought again over the same battlefields more than a quarter century ago. Since then there have been several American military expeditions, a war in Korea and finally the frustrating fight in Vietnam. As naive newcomers in world politics we actually believed that the first world war might be the last of its kind. Now we have become, if not cynical, at least more realistic.

It is by no means certain that we have fought our last war in this century. Perhaps we no longer think of war as knight errantry and glorious adventure. But neither do we regard it in all circumstances as the lunatic enterprise celebrated in such books as "Catch 22." Most of us still feel that the anti-Nazi cause was just and the second-world-war victory worth winning.

No Consensus

There is no such consensus about Vietnam, though Congress and the country obviously agreed at its outset that intervention to preserve the freedom of a small nation was a respectable, even highly idealistic, enterprise. Now, counting the cost and assessing the ambiguous outcome, many of us, probably most of us, entertain rueful second thoughts.

It would be rash, however, to conclude that these regrets have inoculated us against war to settle future international disputes. The world is still divided into antipathetic camps, Communist against capitalist, Marxist authoritarian against democratic. The Nixon administration's quite successful effort to substitute negotiation for confontation has blunted the conflict but it has not achieved reconciliation.

The guns have not been wholly silenced in Indochina and the Middle East is still aboil. It is not difficult to conceive of circumstances in which the United States would again resort to force of arms in defense of its system, its territory or an ally. The cause, as in every war, would seem compelling.

Moreover, war has a magnetic attraction apart from cause. There was a standard answer during the second world war to anybody who complained about the inevitable snafus. It was: "Don't knock it. This is the only war we have." This was intended as a sardonic wisecrack. Almost nobody engaged in that war liked what he was doing, or admitted liking it even if he did.

Patton and War

There were exceptions. Gen. George Patton thought warfare heroic, enjoyed every minute of his battles and said so. Most soldiers endured it, doing what they conceived to be their patriotic duty, hating most of it. The same attitude, but magnified, was general among American troops in Vietnam, where the enemy was more elusive and conditions worse.

It is only after a war is over and the soldier settles back into civilian life that his war begins to seem not only bearable but downright glamorous. Memory has a kind faculty. It discards the boredom of waiting, the moments of panic and the hardships of life in uniform. It retains and exaggerates the sense of comradeship induced by dangers shared, the thrill of battles won, the comfort of irresponsibility when all decisions are made by somebody else.

Nostalgia is what veterans' organizations thrive on. And the big veterans' organizations are not pacifistic. Old soldiers come to think that life is never so full as when it is risked. They probably didn't think so while under fire, only in retrospect.

In some ways and in some quarters even the miserable war in Vietnam will be missed. It has been the eye of swirling political controversy for the better part of a decade. Unpopular as it has been, no national election has turned on opposition to it, though many local contests have. The other issue now in sight will pack the same visceral wallop.

Conflict between the White House and Congress, ecology, the energy crisis, welfare, spending priorities and taxation will get more attention as the war fades, but none of them will quite take its place. We are in for a period of adjustment to less stirring debate, even indifference to public affairs.

What will Sens. William Fulbright on one side and Barry Goldwater on the other say to themselves about now? What will the press and television commentators write and talk about to command breathless attention? What will the demonstrators demonstrate against?

Leaders of the demonstrative peace movement say that they will continue to do what they have been doing, cease-fire or no cease-fire. They believe, probably with some justification, that their activities helped persuade President Nixon to bring American soldiers and war prisoners home short of military victory. They profess to fear that he will renege on his own agreement if their pressure is relaxed.

Enjoying Marches

It is not necessary to question their sincerity to recognize that many of the habitual peace demonstrators have enjoyed their wartime marches and will miss them when there is no longer any excuse for them. The camaraderie ship afforded by membership in a cause-dedicated minority opposing an orthodox majority is exciting, especially when an element of hazard is involved, as it is when demonstrators are confronted by police.

Normally American wars have had one beneficial effect at home: they have tended to unite the country, if only temporarily and at enormous cost. Vietnam did not do that. Indeed, it had exactly the opposite effect. Instead of fighting the war together, or supporting it together, we have fought each other. Some opponents of the war have gone the way over to the enemy in their sympathies and their emotional investment probably can't be liquidated immediately.

But almost everybody else will be relieved to be shut of it. It has been costly in lives, treasure and national morale. We tell ourselves that it has taught us something—that next time, if there is a next time, we shall be more wary. Our history suggests otherwise.

—Letters—

East and West

The People column (IHT, Jan. 29) concluded with a note indicating that Chou En-lai responded to a 13-year-old American boy's request for a copy of the Chinese national anthem by sending a recording and a bill for 40 cents. Thousands of readers from my Virginia home have read your story and was reminded of another recent event.

Last year before the launching of the Apollo mission a terminally ill boy in the Western U.S. wrote to see the capsule's splashdown. The United States arranged to have him to be at sea to witness the final return from the moon.

It is an oversimplification to suggest that these events reveal the gulf between East and West. But the different reactions to the boys' requests underscore a fundamental, overwhelming generosity of the American spirit that many of us seem to neglect.

THOMAS R. CAMPBELL
Kuwait.

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Durban Labor Unrest Rises: 50 More Blacks Are Arrested

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 7 (AP).—Riot police went into action four times against striking blacks here today as Durban's labor industrial situation began to look more like an outright confrontation of blacks versus white authority. No serious injuries were reported.

Trouble started with a series of demands for higher pay, but in this seaport city today there were reports of strikes without accompanying demands for pay increases.

For the first time strikers went on the rampage through the city center and police arrested 150 Africans who had been intimidating workers on building sites.

Another element in the situation, largely seen as a racial powder keg, was the decision by the Durban City Council to send home large numbers of its Indian staff.

'49 Incident Recalled

The council's fears that Indians would be intimidated recalled an incident in January, 1949, when thousands of Africans, incensed that an African child had been run down by an Asian bus, went on a two-day rampage through Durban's Indian quarter, leaving 83 Africans, 53 Indians and one white dead.

All 16,000 nonwhite municipal employees stayed away from work today. White workers maintained electricity and other vital services. Litter piled up in Durban streets and garbage bins overflowed.

Loads of fresh fruit and vegetables in scores of railway cars were threatened with spoilage at the city's market. Black milkmen were idle and housewives had to call at dairies for undelivered milk, which was processed by whites.

Strikers perched on the walls and roof of the municipal slaughterhouse, shouting Zulu war cries at the passing traffic.

In Magistrates Court here today, 102 Africans who had chanted and danced down a city street yesterday were each fined $38 for creating a disturbance but in each case $32 of the fine was suspended for 12 months.

Strikes Spread

Elsewhere, police fired tear gas at black strikers as the walkouts spread for the first time to key industrial areas west and south of the city.

Police confronted several hundred marchers at Hammarsdale, midway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and used tear gas after ordering them to halt.

The demonstrators dispersed and then rejoined about 7,000 others who earlier forced the shutdown of Hammarsdale's entire industrial area.

Canada Pulls Its Aid Team From Uganda

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Feb. 7.—Canada is withdrawing its foreign-aid technicians from Uganda amid reports of increasing harassment of civilians there.

The withdrawal was announced today by the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi. A Canadian spokesman said President Amin of Uganda had been handed a letter from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau yesterday notifying him of the Canadian decision. Mr. Trudeau told Gen. Amin that the technicians were going because "under present circumstances it has been increasingly difficult for them to carry out their programs."

The spokesman added that practically all the Canadian technicians had already left. Until the withdrawal began, Canada had 42 foreign-aid workers in Uganda. With families, the group numbered 150.

The Canadian action, which had been planned for some time, came as anger began mounting in Nairobi about the disappearance of Kenyan officials working in Uganda. Because of these disappearances, a large group of Kenyans fled from Uganda back to Kenya last weekend. All the Kenyans had been employed by agencies of the East African Community, the loose economic union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Both the Canadian withdrawal and the Kenyan exodus were added evidence that the security of civilians seems to be deteriorating in Uganda. After expelling the Asians of Uganda last year, Gen. Amin turned on the elite class of educated and wealthier Africans who might pose a threat to his rule some say.

Enjoying Gen. Amin's campaign against them is evidently still in progress, spilling over at times against other Africans like the Kenyans and making it difficult for visiting experts like the Canadians to do their work.

The Canadian spokesman said, however, that there were no incidents of Canadians themselves being harassed by Gen. Amin's soldiers.

© Los Angeles Times.

12 to Be Shot

KAMPALA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Five more Ugandans have been condemned to public execution by firing squad after being convicted by a military tribunal of taking part in guerrilla activities, it was announced here today.

The announcement followed a meeting of the Defense Council, chaired by Gen. Amin. Seven other alleged guerrillas also await execution.

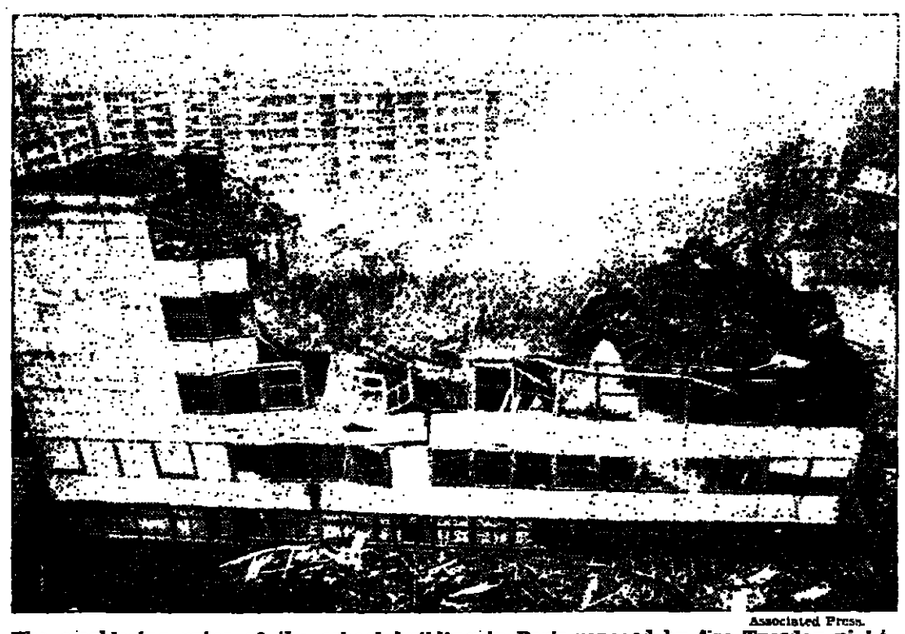
The 12 men will be executed Saturday.

UNESCO Director Gets German Award

HAMBURG, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The FVS Foundation yesterday announced the award of its Montaigne Prize for 1973 to the Director-General of UNESCO, René Maheu, for his services in promoting cooperation among the world's peoples.

The 25,000-mark prize is awarded annually to a personality from the Latin cultural area of Europe who distinguishes himself in the humanities.

The FVS Foundation was created in 1966 by a wealthy Hamburg grain merchant and awards a number of prizes.



Associated Press.

The smoldering ruins of the school building in Paris ravaged by fire Tuesday night.

Paris School-Fire Death Toll at 20; Probe Is Ordered

PARIS, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Government officials ordered a court inquiry today into the causes of a fire that swept through a junior high school, killing 19 school children and a woman teacher.

Three children were listed as missing, and 14 were injured.

"The results of the inquiry will be made public," said Joseph Fontanet, Minister of Education.

The blaze broke out last evening as 60 children, many aged 8 to 10, attended music classes.

Rescuers and investigators sifted through the charred ruins today in search of more bodies and clues to the origin of the fire.

The national gas company, Gaz de France, said it would open its own inquiry into reports that there had been a gas leak.

The Paris City Council, in a gesture of sympathy for parents and families of the victims, offered to pay all funeral expenses.

Public Reaction

Reaction to the deaths was immediate. A mass-circulation newspaper, *France-Soir*, carried this banner headline: "Why?" An announcer on the state-owned radio said, "This time it's too much, it's really too much."

Parents of the victims converged on the Palais de Justice to demand a thorough investigation.

Others, most of them weeping, waited at the local town hall for word of their children.

One Frenchman held the Gaullist government responsible, declaring: "They say they're putting up one new school a day, but they're building firetraps."

The school, located in a working-class residential district in east Paris, was built in 1970.

Survivor's Story

Brigitte Gramin, 15, said, "I was one of the first that got out, and I did not see a lot of the others come through. We were in a classroom, and we ran into a hall. It was filled with smoke. We ran back to the classroom and broke some windows and got out."

The children who survived were those who ran onto a first-floor terrace. Others tried to get out down a staircase. They were not seen again.

Police said some children died when the roof and walls fell in on them, others when the floor gave way and plunged them into the heart of the fire.

Dutch Woman Doctor Tried In Mercy Killing of Mother

LEEUWARDEN, The Netherlands, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A woman doctor told a court here today that she gave her aged mother a fatal dose of morphine at her urgent request.

The doctor, Geertruide van Boven, 45, was answering questions at the opening of her trial for the mercy killing of Margine Grevelink, who was 78 when she died 16 months ago.

Dr. van Boven said that she injected 200 milligrams of morphine, which she knew was a fatal dose, after saying good-bye to her mother, who died within a few minutes.

The doctor told the court that her husband, Dr. Andries Postma, who is also a physician, was with her at the time.

The mother was a patient at a Catholic nursing home in Coosterwolde, in Friesland Province.

Dr. van Boven said her mother was paralyzed down one side and was deaf. She had earlier that year suffered a brain hemorrhage as well as undergoing a breast operation.

After her father's death, her mother repeatedly said that she would end her life, the defendant testified. She said her mother told her: "In that case, I count on you."

One night the nursing home called her to say that her mother had fallen out of bed. The next day she went there with her husband and her mother told her that she had deliberately fallen out of bed head-first because she wanted to end her life.

Suicide Threat Cited

"I then knew for certain what hell my mother had been through all those weeks," Dr. van Boven told the court.

Dr. van Boven said Mrs. Grevelink had threatened to attempt to commit suicide again if her daughter would not help her. The court president, Cornelis Veder, asked if her mother was in her right mind when she said that.

Dr. van Boven replied: "Mother knew exactly what she was saying when she said that. She expected something of us."

Medically, her mother was a hopeless case, the court was told. When Dr. van Boven and her husband arrived at the nursing home, the mother reportedly was semiconscious, with her tongue hanging out.

The director of the nursing home, Dr. Jan Gol, 68, refused to sign the death certificate and reported the matter to the legal authorities.

Dr. van Boven faces a maximum penalty of 12 years in jail but a far milder sentence is expected. A public debate is raging on euthanasia.

The prosecutor asked for a provisional sentence of one month in prison with a probationary period of two years. "Because we are dealing here with a sincere woman, whose act was [dictated] by her conscience, I cannot ask for a jail sentence, and a fine in a case like this would be out of proportion," the prosecutor, Gerard J. Nube, said.

The only similar case on record in Holland is that of a Utrecht doctor who killed his brother, who had been gravely ill, 20 years ago. He was given a one-year suspended jail sentence.



AP.

Dr. Geertruide van Boven

Quakes Hit Iran, Sakhalin Island And Himalayas

TEHRAN, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A severe earthquake rocked the oil centers of Masjid-Suleiman and Haftkel in south Iran today, but no reports of damage or casualties have so far been received, Tehran radio announced.

Tehran University's Geophysics Institute said the quake was registered at 8:58 this morning. It occurred 350 miles from Tehran, with a magnitude of five and an intensity between six and seven on the open-ended Richter scale.

Sakhalin Shock

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Soviet seismologists today registered an earthquake on Sakhalin Island, north of Japan, with an intensity between 5.5 and 6 points on the 12-point Mercalli scale, Tass news agency reported. It did not say if it caused any damage.

Quake in Himalayas

HONG KONG, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A powerful earthquake—8.2 on the Richter scale—which hit a remote, mountainous area of China yesterday was unlikely to have caused many casualties, a Hong Kong Royal Observatory spokesman said today.

The quake would have hit the Litang River valley, high in the eastern Himalayas near the border of China's Szechuan Province and Tibet, according to the observatory.

The nearest town is Batang, about 100 miles to the west.

Briton and Son Jailed in Fraud

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A confidence man caught by Scotland Yard was sentenced today to five years in jail for a land fraud.

The Old Bailey Criminal Court was told that George Fisher, 55, sold land as home sites on the coast near Sitges, Spain. Much of the land consisted of rocky slopes. There was no likelihood that authorities would grant building permits to property owners, the prosecution said.

Fisher swindled a total of 220 persons, the court was told. He netted £80,000. His son, Peter, charged with helping him, received a three-year jail term.

Big Three Protest Shooting at Wall

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The three Western allies today sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin protesting the Berlin Wall shooting last night by East German border guards of one of their own men.

The contents of the protest by the U.S., British and French authorities was not revealed. The shooting occurred near Checkpoint Charlie, the busy wall-crossing portal for foreigners, at 8 p.m. The wounded guard was apparently trying to escape into West Berlin.

Italy Socialist Leader Gets Threat to Life

ROME, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Italian Socialist leader Pietro Nenni today received a letter threatening his life on the eve of his 82d birthday, police said.

The letter was signed "The Avengers of Italy," and was accompanied by a small wooden box with a .45-caliber bullet taped to it, police said.

The bullet had the word "Duce" carved in it. Mussolini, the World War II dictator of Italy, was known as Duce.

Cyprus Police Posts Attacked On Eve of Makarios Rally

By Jim Hoagland

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 7 (WP).—An estimated 200 masked men attacked 19 police stations across Cyprus early this morning in the biggest day of raids by forces of rebel Gen. George Grivas in an 18-month campaign against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

There were no casualties reported and the raiders apparently made off with a Land Rover, small quantities of arms and police radios. Another Land Rover was destroyed, a government spokesman said. The major injury was to the dignity of President Makarios's security forces, who evidently offered little resistance.

Ten of the raiders, wearing stocking masks and carrying submachine guns, smashed in the door of the Akhna police station just before 1 a.m. today. They collected the station's only rifle and pistol, took the four policemen outside and dynamited the building.

"They were polite to us," police constable Andreas Christodoulou said as he picked his way through the rubble of the almost completely destroyed cement building this afternoon.

"They kept saying it was not for us, only the building."

Two other police stations near Akhna, in the Famagusta district, also were blown up.

Simultaneous Attacks

The 19 attacks, most of them carried out against isolated rural stations by groups of 10 to 15 men, occurred almost simultaneously. Informed observers here said the coordination of the attacks seemed to discredit government claims to have penetrated the small secret army Gen. Grivas has been building up since his return to Cyprus from Greece in late 1971.

Gen. Grivas, 74, who headed the underground EOKA army which fought the British administration here in 1956, strongly supports uniting Cyprus with Greece. He has vowed to overthrow Archbishop Makarios for holding talks with the Turkish minority in Cyprus on a new constitution.

A civil war between the 500,000 Greek-Cypriots and the island's 100,000 Turks flared in 1963.

The greatest threat of renewed violence comes from the factions within the Greek majority who disagree on how to deal with Turkish Cypriots.

Gen. Grivas, who is hiding somewhere in the Limassol district, has been escalating his campaign against Archbishop Makarios over the past two months. There have been dynamite attacks on police officials' homes. Last weekend, raids on two urban police stations netted the rebels more than 50 automatic rifles and pistols, according to informed sources.

Intent to Embarrass

Today's assaults clearly were intended to embarrass Archbishop Makarios before a major political rally, scheduled for tomorrow in Nicosia.

The 59-year-old archbishop will be unopposed in the Feb. 18 balloting for president unless a rival presents himself by noon tomorrow. He has served two five-year terms as head of state.

The rally may become a test of strength between Archbishop Makarios and Gen. Grivas. The general, through his political spokesmen here, has called on Cypriot nationalists to boycott the rally.

Diplomatic sources feel that Archbishop Makarios has not wanted to risk disrupting the elections or making Gen. Grivas a martyr by hunting him down. A Greek-Cypriot source suggested today that if Gen. Grivas does not respond to his "policy of reason and restraint," Archbishop Makarios will crack down sharply after the elections.

First Soviet Ship In N.Y. in 13 Years

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP).—The first Soviet ship to dock here since former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev arrived in 1960 was unloaded by union longshoremen today.

Officials of the AFL-CIO International Longshoremen's Association said that at the request of President Nixon, the union had abandoned its policy of refusing to work Soviet ships.

The freighter Novogorod tied up at a Brooklyn pier last night with a cargo of plywood, glass, caviar and other products. It was the first Soviet cargo ship unloaded here in more than 20 years.



Associated Press.

PAYING UP—Jerry Lee of Sacramento, Calif., watching Internal Revenue Service employees count the $12,954.09 in cash that he paid in back taxes, owed from 1968 and 1969. IRS officials at first refused the cash, mostly $20 bills, and insisted that he buy a cashier's check or a money order. Mr. Lee, insisting that the money was legal tender, called in a reporter and photographer. The IRS men decided to take the money, but said it was unusual to accept cash payments.

Rome Presents Plan to Help Economy by Social Reforms

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Premier Giulio Andreotti today announced a program to stimulate Italy's sluggish economy and to carry out long-sought social reforms, principally by creating a national health service.

The proposed new health system—to be set up over the next five years—would guarantee free hospital treatment and medical services to every resident of Italy.

Italy's much criticized present system of health care is a wasteful hybrid of insurance agencies, some 30,000 state-subsidized private welfare organizations—many of them affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church—and a broad sector of expensive private clinics and medical practitioners, some of them of very high standards.

The projected national health service aims at supplanting the present health insurance agencies that are maintained by contributions from employers and wage earners. The compulsory insurance system is crushed by debts and generally denounced as inefficient.

The heavy health insurance contributions that employers have to pay have made the cost of Italian manpower among the highest in Western Europe, although workers' wages have remained considerably lower than those in other industrial countries.

The Health Minister, Remo Gaspari, said today in an interview that the free medical services that Italians and foreign residents of this country would enjoy in five years would be comparable to those now offered by Britain and Sweden.

"We are prepared to spend 8 percent of Italy's national income annually on health service," the minister stated. "This is more than Britain's expenditure, because we have to pay also for the fantastic debts piled up by the health insurance companies."

The minister added: "Reform of the medical services is Italy's number one problem today. The present situation cannot continue—the debt is worsening every day."

Italy's proposed national health service, Mr. Gaspari explained, would offer free hospitalization and medical treatment, but patients would still have to pay for dentistry, eyeglasses and wigs.

By gradually shifting the burden of health services from employers and workers to all taxpayers indiscriminately, the government hopes to provide incentives to industry for stepping up productive investments and meeting labor's demands for wage increases.

The government's plan assumes that by scaling down at once the employers' contributions for health insurance it will spur the economy into reaching a growth rate of between 4.5 and 6 percent this year. Italy's economic growth rate in 1972 is estimated to have been around 3 percent.

The government's health plan, which has been years in the making, foresees that patients may receive free treatment in hospitals operated by public agencies or by private organizations under contract with the state. If patients prefer treatment in private institutions not affiliated with the national service, a part of their expenses would be refunded by the government.

Protest on POWs Greets Waldheim In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Thousands of persons calling for the return of the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war detained in India staged a demonstration as United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today on a three-day visit.

POWs' relatives, chanting "Bring our brothers back," stopped and mobbed the secretary-general's car as he left nearby Islamabad Airport after a flight from New Delhi.

Mr. Waldheim, who is on a tour of five Asian countries, was scheduled to call on President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto later today.

Two organizations, the Pakistan Prisoners of War Families Welfare Association and the Jammu and Kashmir Moslem Conference, planned to present petitions to the secretary-general.

Argentina Bans Peron's Return Before Election

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7 (AP).—The military government said yesterday that it will prohibit the return of former President Juan D. Peron to Argentina until after an elected government takes power in the spring.

The government also said that it would seek court action to prevent the powerful Peronist coalition from participating in the March 11 elections. Hector J. Campora, presidential candidate of the coalition—called the Justicialist Liberation Front—said that Mr. Peron had planned to return here this month.

Mr. Peron, 77, was allowed to return to the country in November for the first time since his 10-year dictatorship was toppled by the armed forces in 1955. He stayed until December and then returned to Europe.

Mr. Campora has said that if he is elected Mr. Peron will wield power through him.

Mr. Peron learned of the junta's decision in Bucharest. He is in Romania for health reasons.

De Gaulle's Son Gets New Navy Assignment

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP).—Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, son of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, today was named commander of the Naval Group for Testing and Measuring. He has been assigned to the General Staff at the Defense Ministry.

The testing and measuring group is responsible for technical arrangements for missile firing from the test ground in southwestern France over the Atlantic, and for collecting data from the tests. It also supervises experimental firings from ships at sea, including nuclear submarines.

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MUSIC

Sounds of the Shawm And the Cornetto Curvo

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK (NYT).—They sit in cases in the André Mertens Galleries for Musical Instruments at the Metropolitan Museum of Art—those serpents and shawms, those basset horns and bagpipes, those two Strads and the early pianos, tons, nyckelharpas and tanburas. They are part of one of the great collections of its kind, and since the galleries were opened in 1971 the public has been admiring them.

But what do they actually sound like?

Now the public can find out. A sound system has just been permanently installed and anybody browsing through the Mertens Galleries can rent a headset for 50 cents and hear as well as look.

Not every instrument in the collection has been recorded. Eventually, perhaps, all may be. Now, however, visitors can revel in the sound of the cornetto curvo, and drift over and hear what a baroque trumpet sounds like, or a bass shawm, or an oboe d'amore, or a soprano chalumeau. Or any one of 60 instruments.

"Only 50 cents," says Emanuel Winternitz, the curator of the collection. "That's very little for so many centuries of music."

The sound system was installed by a French company named Telesonic Systems, Inc. By means of an ingenious hookup, visitors to the exhibition are able to stroll around and listen to representative instruments of the collection within a specific area. A magnetic field confines the recorded sound to that area alone. There are 27 such areas, which means that 27 recorders with tape loops are working backstage.

Mr. Winternitz started thinking about the idea about two years ago. First he had to find actual examples of the sound of individual instruments. These were discovered in existent recordings. Then he had to find a decent sound system. Telesonic supplied that. Then he had to worry about the installation.

"All the carpets had to be ripped out," said Mr. Winternitz. "The wiring had to be put under them. Goodness! The tapes had to be made and a script written."

Auditions were held for the narrator on the tapes, and the assignment was given to Berenice Heller of the museum's public information department.

"Eventually," said Mr. Winternitz, "we will get players to use the actual instruments in the collection. And we will expand the tapes into non-European instruments."

One of the troubles is finding players for the more exotic instruments. Any horn player can make a stab at playing a basset horn or a hunting horn. But who knows anything about the virtuoso aspects of the tanbura? Mr. Winternitz promises to keep on the lookout for such rare creatures.

At present only one group of instruments in the Mertens Collection, named after the late impresario, has been recorded. Mr. Winternitz, who plays a relaxed piano, worked up a program for some of the keyboard instruments, including the Cristofori piano and a spinettino. He himself, in all the glory of his ripe Viennese accent, is the narrator on this particular tape.

Otherwise, the recorded material comes from studio-made records by such companies as Deutsche Grammophon, Nonesuch, Argo, Supraphon, Mercury, Telefunken, RCA Victor and Columbia.

Xavier Guerrand-Hermès, the president of Telesonic, estimates that the equipment cost about $50,000 and that the installation cost about $25,000.

The entire program of the 27 loops runs for about an hour. Mr. Guerrand-Hermès is keeping the volume through the headsets at a fairly low level. His idea is to illustrate the instruments, not to present a hi-fi feast of crashing fortissimos.

The sound is nevertheless clear and well defined. Well designed earphones can give a remarkable illusion of the real thing, and the Telesonic system succeeds in realistically conveying the timbres of the various instruments—the shrilling of the bagpipes, the racy high notes of the trumpet in D (so beloved by Bach), the brassy, out-of-doors ring of the hunting horns, the plaintive squeal of the baroque English horn, the delicious gurgle of the clarinet's lower register.

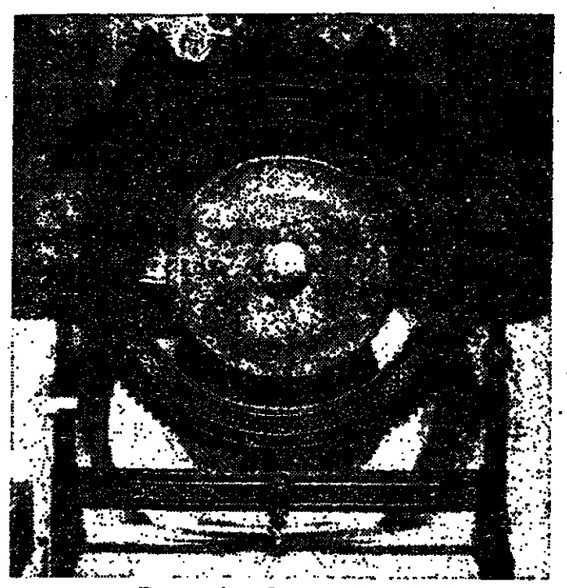


The New York Times.

Violins by Antonio Stradivari of Cremona.



Guitar, Thailand.



Bronze temple gong from India.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Ancient History of the Caper

By Waverley Root

THE piquant, elegant, tasty little beads known as capers are the pickled unopened flower buds of a Mediterranean trailing shrub which has been giving a lift since antiquity to foods otherwise insipid. It grows wild today in southern France, Algeria, Turkey and elsewhere in Asia Minor, and is cultivated for the table in the French Mediterranean departments of the Var and the Bouches du Rhône (Frejus to Marseilles), in Sicily and in Spain, but is probably a native of none of them.

Alexandre Dumas said that the plant came originally from Asia, which could have been not far off if he meant Asia Minor; another authority says that it originated "in the Orient," which covers a little too much ground; and still another states that its homeland is Italy. I suspect myself that it was none of these, but instead that unlikeliest of areas for the birth of vegetation, the Sahara desert.

The other explanations originated with persons acquainted with the caper as a food but unaware of its peculiarities as a plant. *Capparis spinosa* is clearly designed for desert existence and is indeed known popularly in North Africa as the Sahara caper tree. It remains green, its stem and leaves juicy with sap, even when the soil around its roots is completely dried up; it is believed that the leaves absorb enough moisture for growth from the humidity of the night air, which often contains water vapor even in the driest desert. This explains why it is found in the wild state growing on bare rocks baking in the sun and how it can take root on the walls of old buildings, covering them with a green robe like ivy.

Sunlight

The plant requires strong sunlight. Olivier de Serres found that out in the 16th century and, in his "Theater of Agriculture and the Family of the Fields," told how he set out his caper plants "outside of the orchard, desiring that they should be exposed to full sunlight, since they would be in danger of stifling among the trees of the orchard" (because of their shade). There are about 170 species of capers, of which a great many grow in the Sahara and adjoining regions.

The name "caper" itself does not contradict a desert habitat, Saharan or Arabian, though few dictionaries trace it back far enough to arrive at its telltale origin. They cite the Italian *cappero* from the Latin *capparis* from the Greek *kapparis*, and there they stop. The Greek word came from *kabar*, which is Arabic, a clue to the part of the world which first saw the caper.

Capers are first heard of in ancient Greece, where they were a little slow to arrive. They are not listed among the first aromatics the Greeks knew, but since they were introduced into France by Greeks from Asia Minor, about 600 BC, they were by then presumably known in Greece itself. The Romans were acquainted with capers from as far back as their written records reach. They preserved capers for the table in brine or, as we do today, in vinegar. On the celebrated occasion when the Emperor Domitian convoked the senate to decide what sauce was best on turbot, it is believed that the vote was in favor of caper sauce. So thought Joseph Berchoux (1765–1839) when he wrote in his "Gastronomy or a Countryman at Table."

When caper sauce for turbot was weighed before the Senate,
Important though the cause, there was no vote again' it.

The Romans ate caper buds, but they were even more interested in the bark of the caper plant, because of its reputed medical virtues. Pliny said that those who ate it were guaranteed against paralysis and diseases of the spleen, and both Dioscorides and Galen used it to treat diseases of the spleen and liver. It is curious that the Romans, who saw aphrodisiacs everywhere, do not seem to have classed capers among them, though the Hebrews did. In the Bible, capers were a synonym for sexual desire, in the verse of Ecclesiastes (xii, 5), which, in the King James versions, reads, "... and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets"; the Hebrew word translated as "desire" meant, literally, a caper bud.

In Byzantium, the Greek doctor Oribasios wrote that capers "give little nourishment to the body, but are good for dispersing the phlegm contained in the belly and easing the obstruction of the intestines." The *School of Salerno*, using the poetic form to express a thought not essentially poetic, explained:

Capers, by squeezing tight the spleen, determine
The opening of passages for urine.
Their bark dissolves, in liver and in spleen,
Obstructions, and doth wash the stomach clean.

In Renaissance times capers were supposed to calm the pain of sciatica and to protect their eaters from the plague. A Florentine doctor was reported to have cured an English squire by feeding him capers soaked in water into which a blacksmith had plunged a red-hot iron. The 18th-century Swiss doctor Théodore Tronchin used caper leaves to treat the various nervous diseases of hysterical women. In the same century a French doctor-philosopher, Paul Joseph Barthez, used the bark of the caper root, classed among the five minor apéritif roots, to make a tonic wine which was recommended to sufferers from the gout. The boiled root was used as a poultice on ulcers and a massage for sciatic pains. Dumas wrote that capers "are good in cold weather for persons of a phlegmatic and melancholy nature."

The caper's medical virtues are not taken seriously today, but its arresting pleasantly bitter acid taste stimulates the appetite, with all the benefits which follow; and applied to relatively flat or greasy foods, it enables them to be eaten with relish, which does no harm to the digestion.

"Capers should be gathered before they have fully developed," Brillat-Savarin ruled, and modern practice agrees with him. The world's best capers are probably those grown in the French department of the Var, near Toulon, where the plants are set out in light soil on terraces fully exposed to the sun. The unopened buds are picked every two days from June to September. Those described as one day old, meaning that they have been gathered as soon as a bud was discernible, young, tiny and tender, are called nonpareil (*non pareilles* in French); this is the top grade of capers and commands the highest price. Two days older are the *surfines*, two more the *capucines*, two more the *capites*, and finally, just as the buds are ready to open into pinkish white flowers, the pickers gather what are called "caper pickles," considered too big to be allowed the name of "capers" without some qualification.

The method of turning the fresh bud into the preserved condiment we find in the markets today was described nearly four centuries ago by Olivier de Serres:

"A vessel of earthenware, glazed inside, is prepared, in which is put good vinegar with salt, several handsful; therein are thrown the capers, without washing them at all. Visit them at the end of four or five days and if it has come about that you find some mustiness, you will skim it off and put in the vinegar a handful of salt to correct the excessive humor proceeding from the fruit."

This is essentially the system used now, when the capers are first piled up on cloths for partial drying, then placed in vinegar-filled barrels in the proportion of about a quart of vinegar to 22 pounds of capers, and left in a dark place for a week. They are then transferred to a pickling fluid flavored with aromatic herbs, to which are added salt and tiny onions. After three months' pickling they are ready to eat.

Expensive

Genuine capers are relatively expensive, so from the beginning of their history there has been a tendency to use less costly substitutes. The ancient Romans, in spite of the fact that capers grew on their home territory, often replaced them by sumac berries, of which Apicius thought so highly that he specified them in three of his fish recipes. Other substitutes begin, naturally, with different species of capers than *Capparis spinosa*, and continue with unopened nasturtium buds or seeds (these seeds are sometimes sold as "English capers"); unopened dandelion buds; and the equally unopened buds of broom, a substitute much appreciated in Holland in the last century. This is the Eurasian broom, common in England, a member of the genus Genista, not the plant called broom in America, which belongs to the genus Cytisus.

The name caper is also given to a marsh marigold, completely unrelated to the real thing. Why a person born from a marriage between a pure-blooded black and a mulatto is called a caper (*câpre câpresse*) in the French West Indies seems inexplicable, unless it has some vague connection with the presence there of the only American relative of the parent plant, *Capparis cynophallorus*, or caper tree, which was probably brought from Africa in slave ships, as were several other plants which Negro slaves gave to America.

© *Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon & Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."*

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In reply please give work history and salary requirements.
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The ideal candidate:

- Will have a C.P.A. - C.A. or equivalent professional certification.
- Will have a thorough knowledge of American accounting and reporting procedures.
- Has 5-10 years practical experience in manufacturing operations.
- Will be aged between 30 and 40 years.

Please send curriculum vitae to:

Box D-3,657 Herald Tribune, Paris.

(All replies will be treated in strict confidence.)

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Must speak fluent English and, if possible, one other European language besides French.

Age: 28-35.

THE CLIENT

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Knowledge of North American securities and experience in the European financial community are required for the positions available.

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Please reply in strict confidence to:
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The ideal candidate will be a Certified Public Accountant or equivalent having at least 5 years' successful management experience in the financial area. Command of English necessary, and knowledge French and/or German an advantage.
Please send complete personal resume with photograph and salary requirements in confidence to: Director of Personnel, Publicitas B-18-2349, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (IHT).—This is how reviewers rate new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

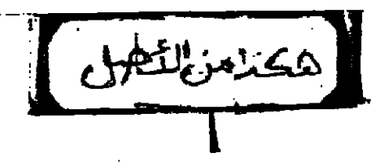
"The Jockey Club Stakes," a play by William Douglas Home, got five favorable reviews (The New York Times, The Daily News, The New York Post, ABC-TV, WNEW-TV), two mixed (Newhouse Newspapers, United Press International) and five unfavorable reviews (Women's Wear Daily, Newsday, Associated Press, CBS-TV, WPIX-TV).

In praise of the play, staged at the Cort Theater, Clive Barnes of The Times wrote: "This is West End comedy at its brightest, slightest and lightest. Three stewards of Britain's august Jockey Club are settling down to give a ruling on the matter of a horse being pulled back in two races, to make a killing on the third. All becomes confusion when it emerges that the person who really made the killing was the wife of the chief steward. It is extremely deft situation comedy—the plotting is brilliant—with the actors bouncing on the lines as if they were trampolines. This is, I think, Mr. Home's funniest play yet."

AP's William Glover called the play "a fragile farce" and an "unlikely contender for wide audience appeal." However, "strongly in its favor," Glover said, is the presence of "long-favorite, long-absent droll mummers of upper crust posh, Wilfrid Hyde-White and Robert Cootes." Cyril Ritchard directed.

"Siamese Connections," the New York Shakespeare Festival production of a play by Dennis Reardon, got two mixed reviews (Women's Wear, Newhouse Newspapers) and seven negative reviews (The Times, News, Post, UPI, AP, WPIX-TV, Newsday).

Clive Barnes, of The Times, expressed the majority view: "A couple of seasons ago Dennis Reardon achieved a considerable first play with 'The Happiest Cage.' In his first play he showed the possibility of being rather a good playwright, and in his second play he shows the possibility of being rather a bad playwright. But so few plays are actually written by any kind of playwright at all that Reardon remains a man of delicate interest." The new production, staged by David Schweizer, concerns the family of a U.S. soldier killed in North Vietnam, in a slice of American family life that is certainly sordid but scarcely not especially interesting."



INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1973

Japan Firm Signs Pact To Import Mideast Oil

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Japan's largest tanker operator, Japan Lines, has concluded a contract with the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi for the direct importation of crude oil to Japan, a company spokesman said today.

The contract calling for the shipment to Japan of large amounts of crude oil over an eight-year period was signed in Abu Dhabi on Monday, the spokesman said.

Except in the case of the Iranian Oil Company of Tokyo, Japanese concern, Middle East crude oil has been supplied to Japan through the major U.S. and European oil companies.

The deal announced today is the first direct sale of crude oil by a Middle East oil-producing country to Japan.

The sale was made possible by recent agreements reached between the oil-producing countries and the major international oil companies under which the governments will acquire capital interests in the major companies as well as a share of the output of crude oil.

Details Kept Secret

Japan Lines declined to reveal details of the contract, but sources close to the company said that the agreement called for the importation of 83.9 million barrels of crude oil during the initial three-year period.

The shipments are scheduled to increase sharply in the remaining five-year period, reaching a level of 730 million barrels in 1980.

Industrial circles here hailed the agreement as a notable achievement for Japan in the competition between major industrial nations to secure access to oil resources.

Japan Lines was able to secure the deal because of its position as the leading Japanese tanker-fleet operator and its close personal relations with officials of Abu Dhabi.

Lump Payment

The sources said that the agreement calls for Japan Lines to make a lump-sum payment of $150 million to Abu Dhabi for the oil purchase, with an additional $8 million at the time of signing of the contract as guarantee money.

The oil will be imported at a price of $2.38 a kiloliter (8.38 barrels) in the first three years. The price for the remaining five years will be negotiated before the end of the three-year period.

Japan, the world's leading oil-importing nation, imports 98 percent of her oil, 85 percent of the total from the Middle East.

After obtaining the approval of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for the new agreement, Japan Lines plans to use funds from the Export-Import Bank of Japan to secure the $150 million needed for the deal.

Japan Lines has no refining or marketing facilities for crude oil. As soon as the final agreement with Abu Dhabi is completed, Japan Lines will begin talks with Japanese oil companies on the sale of the imported oil.

German Jobless Rate Rises to 1.6%

NUREMBERG, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany was 355,400 in January, up from 279,200 in December, but down from 375,600 a year earlier, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The January unemployment rate was 1.6 percent of the total labor force, up from 1.3 percent at the end of December but down from 1.7 percent in January a year ago, the office said.

The number of vacant jobs amounted to 522,100 in January, up from 477,600 in December and declined to 460,700 in January, 1972. Noting that the 9.3 percent increase in vacant jobs from December, the Labor Office said that the rise was stronger than during the like periods in the last two years.

Dollar Dips Amid Doubts On Bonn Line

(Continued from Page 1)

would continue to intervene in the market in support of the dollar.

Asked what would happen if reports of a possible adoption of a two-tier market initiated a new speculative wave tomorrow, Mr. Emminger replied: "The Bundesbank will keep on intervening."

He said the Brussels reports were discussed in the council and it was quickly established that these reports are the result of a misunderstanding.

Mr. Poehl claimed that Chancellor Brandt had said that a whole range of possibilities, including a two-tier market, are being considered.

A Clarification

"The fact that such possibilities are being considered doesn't mean we'll apply them," he said. "The fact is that a two-tier market is considered impractical for West Germany."

Mr. Poehl also said that there is no reason for floating or revaluing the mark.

"Current accounts in our payments balance are not in surplus. Our high trade surplus of 20 billion DM is almost entirely wiped out by outflows from transfers and services," he explained.

Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, in a television interview tonight, said that a two-tier market was not a path that could be taken. This system had been examined by the government and the Bundesbank in the past few days, he said, and neither thought it practicable.

Japan Dollar Sales

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Heavy selling of dollars was reported on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today amid fears that the yen might be floated or revalued soon.

Some industrialists were predicting that the yen might be floated in the next few weeks preparatory to another revaluation through multilateral currency realignment.

The dollar selling here resumed today after a two-day pause and was a reaction to the large influx of dollars into West Germany yesterday.

The Bank of Japan had to buy an estimated $250 million to support the U.S. currency. An estimated $500 million was bought by the central bank last week.

The new influx of dollars came despite rigorous exchange controls maintained by the Finance Ministry—which, according to banking sources, may further tighten the controls.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

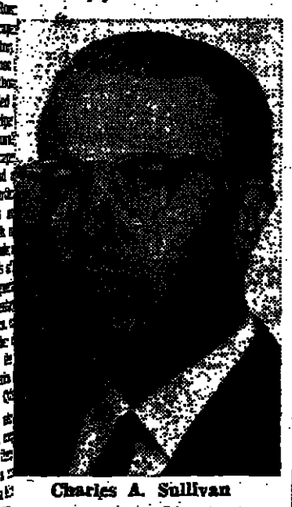
Feb. 7, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.3885	2.3795
Belg. fr. (A)	43.60-.86	43.20-.60
Belg. fr. (B)	43.805-.825	43.79-.81
Deutsche mark	3.1529-25	3.1517-30
Danish krona	6.8260	6.8328-36
Escudo	28.58-.68	26.56-.62
Fr. fr. (A)	5.010-.015	5.015-.020
Fr fr (B)	5.0175-.0225	5.0070-.0125
Guilder	3.1724-35	3.1740-70
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	606-69	608-612
Lira (B)	580.90-581.30	580-581
Peseta	63.455-.475	63.45-.47
Schilling	22.78-.81	22.75-.81
Sw krona	4.7045-60	4.7040-45
Swiss franc	3.5050-.5900	3.5725-.5800
Yen	297.50-299.25	299-300

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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Chemalloy Minerals Appointment



Charles A. Sullivan

Chemalloy Minerals Limited today announces the appointment of Mr. Charles A. Sullivan to their Board of Directors.

Mr. Sullivan is President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Charles A. Sullivan Associates Inc., Washington, D.C. which specializes in international finance, joint ventures primarily between American and European corporations and financial and business developed programs in the Middle East and Far East.

Prior to entering his present activities, Mr. Sullivan was Assistant Secretary to the U.S. Treasury. He served in this position from 1961 through 1966. Mr Sullivan was responsible for financial matters affecting the balance of payments through U.S. defense expenditures abroad and was the senior advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury on matters before the National Security Council.

Prior to his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Treasury Mr. Sullivan served as the senior advisor to the Under Secretary of State and during the period October 1957 to January 1959, Mr. Sullivan was Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. From September 28, 1948 until October 1, 1957 Mr. Sullivan served in a number of policy positions in the U.S. Department of Defense during which time he was Director of the Office of Special International Affairs and the Office of Secretary of Defense. He also served as Senior International Economist to the Munitions Board, Department of Defense. In this period he was responsible for industrial mobilization planning with NATO, Canada and Japan.

Financial News and Notes

Thyssen Buys Into Fos Plant

August Thyssen-Huette of West Germany is negotiating the acquisition of an interest in the Solmer steel plant being built at Fos, near Marseilles. Thyssen plans to acquire a 5 percent interest in Solmer's capital initially, with an option for a total of 25 percent. Thyssen said the 5 percent interest would involve spending about 80 million deutsche marks. Solmer is owned jointly by Wendel-Sidelor and Usinor of France. The new steel plant is to produce 3.5 million tons of crude steel annually in the first phase set for mid-1974 and 7 million tons by 1977.

Volvo, Citroën Truck Unit Talk

Volvo of Sweden is negotiating with Berliet, the French trucking subsidiary of Citroën, for the formation of a joint subsidiary to produce heavy trucks in which Volvo and Berliet would have an equal share. Saviem, the trucking subsidiary of state-owned Renault, might join the new venture later, sources report. Citroën has been looking for some time for a suitable partner to help its money-losing and labor-troubled trucking subsidiary.

Japan May Soon Import Chinese Oil

Yasuhiro Nakasone, Minister of International Trade and Industry, says Japan could expect large supplies of crude oil from China in the near future. China now appears ready to export to Japan about 300,000 tons of crude oil a year and, he adds, Japan could expect to import a much larger amount in the future. Japan has been trying to find new sources of crude oil and it has been reported that four major Japanese oil refining firms have reached agreement with China to import about 200,000 tons of oil a year from China's National Chemical Import & Export Corp. China's annual crude oil output is estimated at 42 million tons.

Dollars From Dung at GE?

Scientists at General Electric Co.'s laboratories are using the ravenous appetite of a secret strain of bacteria to turn cattle dung into the most precious commodity in the world: protein food. GE is spending millions of dollars on recycling of dung into high-protein animal feed because of the growing realization that the world's burgeoning population is consuming protein at a faster rate than it can be produced. The process is simply to allow heat-loving bacteria (GE is keeping the strain a secret) to feed on the cellulose and lignin that make up the bulk of the manure. When the manure is heated to about 130 degrees the bacteria quickly chew it up. In the process the manure and the bacteria are converted into a protein-rich microbial cell mass. When this mass is dried, it becomes a colorless powder that is as much as 60 percent protein. GE researchers are feeding the powder to a variety of animals, including chickens, horses, mice and sheep, to prove that the new protein form is safe and that the quality of its protein is comparable to that of soybean meal.

After Charges by Firm's President

Vesco Steps Down From Board of ICC

FAIRFIELD, N.J., Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Robert L. Vesco has resigned from the board of International Controls Corp. following charges that the company is "controlled, dominated and run" by Mr. Vesco for "his own personal interest."

The charge was made yesterday by ICC president and acting chief executive officer Laurence B. Richardson in announcing his own resignation.

Both men, along with 19 others and 21 corporations, are defendants in a suit brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission alleging they defrauded four IOS mutual funds of $224 million.

Mr. Richardson, who remains an ICC director, went to federal court in New York yesterday to ask for appointment of an "equity receiver" to take over operation of the electronics manufacturer and to protect its assets on behalf of its shareholders.

From an off-the-record discussion of attorneys gathered at the judge's bench, it was understood that Mr. Vesco is negotiating to sell his 26 percent interest in ICC.

The judge temporarily barred reporters from examining an affidavit filed by Mr. Richardson describing his grievances against Mr. Vesco.

But from the tone of the proceedings and the Richardson resignation letter it became clear that a power struggle has been taking place at ICC in recent weeks.

As reported last month, director Harry L. Sears announced that he and others were working to restore the company's operating health and to "de-Vesco-ize" the board, with Mr. Vesco's consent.

Mr. Richardson's letter portrayed the efforts as futile, though. Mr. Richardson, who became acting chief executive last September, when Mr. Vesco resigned as chairman and chief executive, apparently in the hope of heading off the SEC action, said the powers of his office have been "emasculated."

He said he had been informed that "Mr. Vesco and his group" were willing to "release control" if he would resign as both an officer and a director.

Because "breaking" Mr. Vesco's domination "immediately is the essential element to saving the company," Mr. Richardson said he was willing to resign under certain conditions.

They include resignations from the board by Mr. Vesco and three other directors who are defendants in the SEC suit—Frank G. Beatty, Richard E. Clay, and Wilbert J. Snipes; the resignation of Shirley Bailey as secretary and an invitation to Gary Benjamin to return as vice-president, treasurer and chief accounting officer.

Further conditions are surrender by Mr. Vesco of voting rights to stock controlled by him or family trusts; deferral of Mr. Vesco's claims under a consulting agreement providing him with an annual salary of $120,000; substantiation of his expense accounts; surrender of his company credit cards; vacating of his office at the company and the transfer of "the executive payroll and related personal records from his secretary to the treasurer."

There are two additional conditions that Mr. Richardson was not permitted to explain. However, they indicate that his break with Mr. Vesco may well be a break for the SEC in its pending case.

One calls for Mr. Vesco to obtain the release to ICC of $500,000 held by Bahamas Commonwealth Bank, which is a defendant in the SEC suit and which the SEC alleges is controlled by Mr. Vesco and his close associates.

The other calls for Mr. Vesco to assist in completing negotiations for the execution of a settlement agreement in principle among ICC, IOS, Global Holding Ltd. and related companies. Global Holdings is controlled by Norman P. Leblanc, another defendant in the SEC case, and was the purchaser from ICC of controlling interests in assets spun off from IOS.

Company Reports

American Motors

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	417.0	331.0
Profits (millions)	12.7	6.7
Per Share (Diluted)	0.41	0.26

AMF

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	261.0	235.0
Profits (millions)	14.4	13.1
Per Share	0.77	0.77
Year		
Revenue (millions)	924.0	753.0
Profits (millions)	55.4	43.4
Per Share	2.96	2.35

Babcock & Wilcox

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	258.53	264.47
Profits (millions)	7.27	5.65
Per Share	0.53	0.46
Year		
Revenue (millions)	955.89	959.09
Profits (millions)	24.44	30.66
Per Share	1.97	1.67

Cummins Engine

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	521.1	492.3
Profits (millions)	8.23	21.5
Per Share	1.22	3.26

Int. Nickel

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	344.2	175.4
Profits (millions)	27.8	7.9
Per Share	0.37	0.11
Year		
Revenue (millions)	900.3	789.2
Profits (millions)	109.9	94.2
Per Share	1.47	1.26

Jos. Schlitz

Fourth Quarter*	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	185.5	163.1
Profits (millions)	9.59	7.49
Per Share	0.33	0.26
Year		
Revenue (millions)	779.4	669.2
Profits (millions)	45.84	35.25
Per Share	1.58	1.22

*Indicated.

Northwest Industries

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	172.9	143.0
Profits (millions)	7.75	6.41
Per Share	0.65	0.58
Year		
Revenue (millions)	665.1	565.8
Profits (millions)	30.53	27.37
Per Share (Diluted)	2.56	2.40

Pet

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	221.8	211.2
Profits (millions)	6.03	6.32
Per Share	0.88	0.93
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	613.2	592.2
Profits (millions)	15.54	17.25
Per Share	2.24	2.54

Scovill Mfg.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	152.6	137.7
Profits (millions)	5.17	4.73
Per Share	0.66	0.62
Year		
Revenue (millions)	537.3	470.2
Profits (millions)	17.52	14.32
Per Share	2.20	1.77

Safeway Stores

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,934.0	1,707.0
Profits (millions)	31.9	28.1
Per Share	1.24	1.10
Year		
Revenue (millions)	6,058.0	5,359.0
Profits (millions)	91.1	80.2
Per Share	3.55	3.14

Singer

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	608.9	596.1
Profits (millions)	30.97	27.06
Per Share (Diluted)	1.76	1.51
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,317.5	2,099.5
Profits (millions)	87.47	77.54
Per Share	4.82	3.87

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has acquired 50% of the capital of VOYER & CIE

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CRITTALL-HOPE ENGINEERING LIMITED

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

Sharp Upturn Is Reported By Chrysler

Gets 163 Percent Rise In Its 1972 Earnings

By Bernard Gwertzman

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. has made a sharp turnaround in U.S. and overseas operations from 1970, when its profits had disappeared and it was borrowing heavily.

From a net loss of $7.6 million in 1970 Chrysler moved to a profit of $83.7 million, or $1.67 a share in 1971 and today announced that 1972 profits were $220.5 million, or $4.27 a share—a rise of 163 percent from 1971.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	2,700.0	2,100.0
Profits (millions)	84.4	35.2
Per Share	1.53	0.70
Year		
Revenue (millions)	9,800.0	8,000.0
Profits (millions)	220.5	83.7
Per Share	4.27	1.67

By the end of 1972 Chrysler had eliminated its short-term domestic debt and piled up more than $600 million in cash, against just $156.4 million at the end of 1970. Its quarterly dividend was increased last spring to 25 cents a share, only half its former 50-cent rate, but still up 10 cents from its nadir. Now there is talk of another increase to restore the payout to its traditional proportion of 35 percent to 50 percent of earnings.

In part, Chrysler's prosperity is a consequence of President Nixon's Phase 1 and Phase 2 anti-inflation controls. They helped hold down costs, deter imports and lift sales of U.S.-make cars 7.4 percent last year to a record of 9.3 million vehicles.

At the same time, a tough cost-control program has helped by reducing overhead costs several hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Chrysler's overseas operations had long been money losers, though they accounted for one-quarter of the company's dollar sales. In 1971, they began to show a profit, albeit a modest one of $5 million, in contrast to a 1970 loss of $7.6 million.

The comeback strategy, however, has involved big risks. Short of cash in 1970, Chrysler dropped its program for building a U.S. mini-car to compete against the Chevrolet Vega, Ford Pinto and American Motors Gremlin, which now have some 10 percent of the U.S.-make car market. (Chrysler does import Dodge Colt mini-cars from Japan). The company is also holding back on development of a rotary engine.

Big Board Prices Drop, Inflation Fears Cited

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The stock market changed rapidly today from a modest winner in the morning to a big loser in the afternoon.

Block activity picked up in the late New York Stock Exchange trading as some institutions unloaded stocks at declining prices. Volume rose to 17.96 million shares from yesterday's 15.72 million.

The chronic problems troubling Wall Street lately—weakness of the dollar in foreign exchanges and concern over tight credit at home—flared up anew. And in a market where good news has become a rare commodity, the result was a further dent in stock prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.59 to 968.32, reaching its lowest closing since the end of October.

At 11 a.m., the average was ahead 5 1/2 as it extended yesterday's modest rally. But by 1 p.m., the Dow stood in minus territory as the recovery move exhausted itself.

Four weeks ago yesterday, the Dow finished at a record high of 1,051.70. Since then the bells have stopped ringing on Wall Street, as investors worried first over Phase 3 and inflation and, more recently, over the possibilities of a monetary crisis and a credit crunch.

In the space of four weeks, the blue-chip indicator has plummeted 83 points, a slump that wipes out most of the spectacular rise between mid-October and early January.

Eastern Air Lines, the volume leader, dropped 1 3/8 to 14 1/2 after posting another 1972-1973 low. Weakness in the battered airline group put the Dow Jones transportation average today at its lowest closing in more than a year, thus weakening one of the technical props in the market.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 25.47, while declines outnumbered advances, 569 to 308. Turnover was 3.58 million shares, up from 3.18 million yesterday.

Connally Gets Pan Am Post

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (IHT).—Former U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally has been elected a member of the board of Pan American World Airways, the company announced yesterday.

A Treasury Secretary from February, 1971, to June, 1972, Mr. Connally was one of President Nixon's closest aides and was considered the President's troubleshooter on international trade and payments questions.

Profit Rises 17% At Nippon Denso

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Nippon Denso's net profit showed a gain of 16.6 percent in the half year ended Dec. 31, the automotive parts manufacturer reported today.

Net earnings rose to 2.8 billion yen ($9 million) from 2.4 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Sales increased to 64.4 billion yen from the year-earlier 56.8 billion yen.

Nippon Denso announced an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3.75 yen.

Phase 3 'Tough,' Burns Assures Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns today passed on to Congress President Nixon's assurance that Phase 3 will be a "very tough" wage and price controls program.

Asked by Sen. William Proxmire D., Wis., during Senate Banking Committee hearings if "this little pussy-cat of a Phase 3 is strong enough to guard the vault," Mr. Burns replied:

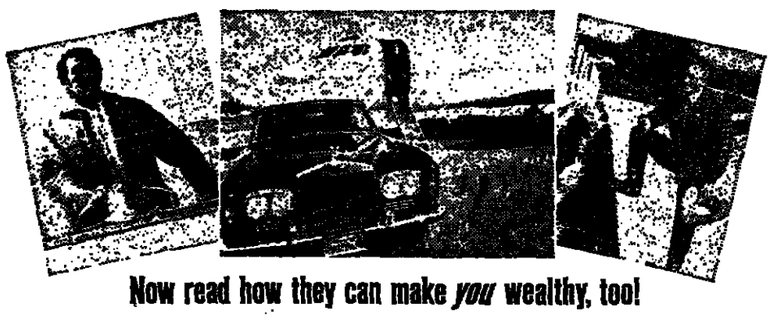
"Senator, I am advised by the very highest authority that the club which resides in the closet is there to be used and will be used promptly and most effectively."

The "club" is the use of mandatory powers by the Cost of Living Council to roll back prices or wages.

The administration is clearly anxious to dispel the notion that Phase 3 will be a weak effort to keep inflation under control. This belief is one of the factors said to be responsible for the recent speculation against the dollar in world currency markets.

Mr. Burns revealed that the nation's money supply growth was at a zero rate for January, following a 13.3 percent increase in December. But he said that in the short term the rates were almost meaningless, because "they bob up and down."

THEY MADE MILLIONS FOR THEMSELVES



Now read how they can make *you* wealthy, too!

Since World War II, more people have become millionaires through land than through any other form of wealth. And the three men who founded PBL in the 1950's help prove that statement.

But Robert Koepple, Nicholas Troy, and L. Dahl Gleave made their millions a little differently—they became wealthy just on the small percentage of the *profits they earned for their clients!*

So *you can imagine how well their clients* have done!

The big thing about investing in land, according to the three men who know most about it, is how easy it is to lose your shirt! The slick promoters and the suede-shoe salesmen forever rejoice at the number of people who can be duped into buying "that last lot by the lake." (Of course, another 20,000 lots will be opened tomorrow on the other side of the lake!)

NO EMOTION, NO PROMOTION

No, *that's not the way to make money in* land. Nor is rushing out to the boondocks and buying it if you like it. But there *is* a way, the PBL way, and it works like *this*. Through its research subsidiary, PBL Research Corporation, PBL professionally locates undeveloped or rural (not desert) areas which, because of a variety of scientifically proven economic and growth factors, can be expected to appreciate in value rapidly.

Then PBL negotiates the terms of acquisition of specific parcels on behalf of its clients, you the investors. PBL does not own this land, so you're never pushed to buy something just because someone has to get rid of it. It must be right for *you*.

Essentially, PBL acts as your investment researcher, counselor, manager, and guide.

NO PERFORMANCE, NO PROFIT

The beauty of this arrangement is that PBL derives its revenues essentially from the normal real-estate-broker's commission—if you don't do well, PBL doesn't do well. And you already know how well Mr. Koepple, Mr. Troy, and Mr. Gleave have done! (Working on a percentage of what *you* earn is a great incentive to PBL!)

SEND BEFORE YOU SPEND

Before you invest your money *anywhere*, you owe it to yourself to send for complete information about the method PBL has used successfully for its international clientele for over a decade.

It may not make you a millionaire, but you might not have to worry about where your next yacht's coming from.

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PBL International Limited is a subsidiary of Pre-Builder Land Corporation, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A., an international land research and investment advisory and consulting organization. Other subsidiaries include PBL Research Corporation, PBL Financial Corporation, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
88	64¼	AbbtLb 1.10	72	26	71	70	70¾	+⅛
56	1½	ACF Ind 2.40	26	12	42⅞	41½	41½	−1⅛
18½	13½	AcmeClev .80	3	14	15¾	15½	15½	
47⅞	21	AcmeMkt 1	19	24	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
14⅞	12⅞	AdmsE 1.15e	60		15⅞	13½	13¾	+⅛
13⅝	7¼	AdMillis .20	12	150	7⅝	7½	7½	
49⅝	26¼	Addresso .60	543	1	27	23⅞	24¼	−2¼
27	13¼	Admiral	94	7	13⅞	13½	13½	
79⅞	54½	AetnaLfe 1.68	232	10	65⅝	64⅛	64⅛	−1¼
60⅝	47½	AetnaLf pf 2	3		56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	−⅛
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	41	36	12	11½	12	
31⅛	24¼	AhmansHF	159	9	24⅞	24¼	24¼	−⅜
22⅞	6½	Aileen Inc	69	18	7	6¾	6¾	
79⅛	53½	Air Prod .20b	15	24	74¼	74	74	
23⅛	13¾	Airco .80	790	9	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	
5⅜	3	AJ Industries	32	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
35½	25	Akzona 1a	162	15	30¼	29¼	29¼	−¼
18	15	Ala Gas 1.10	10	9	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
109	102	AlaP pf8.28	z30		107	107	107	+½
54⅛	19½	Alaska Inters	74	17	34¾	33¼	33¾	−1
29¾	20½	AlbertoC .32	167	17	23¾	21⅞	21⅞	−2¼
17¾	11¼	Albrtsn .36e	154	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
26⅝	7¾	AlcanAlu .80	144	14	25½	24⅝	25¼	+⅜
18⅞	8	AlcoStand .34	51	8	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
40¼	31¼	AlconLab .14	43	60	39½	38⅝	39¼	+⅞
22¼	7	Alexrdrs 10e	86	28	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	−⅜
15	11¼	AllALfe .24e	21	23	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCp .28e	12	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
37⅛	18¼	AllegLud.m 1	12	9	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	−⅛
44⅞	38	AllegLud p 3	1		41¼	41¼	41¼	−⅛
24⅞	19⅝	AllegPw 1.40	63	9	22⅛	21⅞	22	−⅛
30½	14¼	AllenGp 1.04	26	11	15¼	14¾	15	+⅛
36⅜	26⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	1403	13	31¼	31⅛	31⅜	+⅛
54⅝	39⅝	AmHess .30r	602	34	45	44	44⅝	−⅛
119¾	69½	AmeH pf3.50	61		99½	97	97¼	−1
49¼	27	A AirFilt .42	22	29	31	30¼	30⅜	−⅛
45⅝	33¼	Alld Mnt .45b	16	30	40¼	39¾	40¼	+½
25⅛	16⅛	Allied Pd .68	27	8	19	18¾	18¾	
56¾	44	AlliedPd pf 3	2		49	48½	49	+1
37⅝	27¼	AlliedStr 1.40	83	11	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	−1
8⅝	4	Allied Supcr	132	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	AllisChal .20e	50	16	10⅞	10½	10½	−¼
22⅞	12⅛	AllrglAul .48	7	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
19½	14¼	Alphaln .48	219	8	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
18½	11⅛	AMBAC .50	17	12	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	−⅛
30⅞	21¼	Amer Es 1.20	12	8	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
51¼	41	Am Es pf2.60	3		43	43	43	−½
49⅛	17¼	Am Airlin	1105	121	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
16¼	8⅝	A Baker .20	10		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
49⅛	39⅝	A Brnds 2.38	96	9	42¼	42	42¼	+⅜
81½	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	165	18	67⅞	67	67	
36¼	27	Am Can 2.20	65	10	31⅜	31	31	−⅛
28⅛	24½	A Can pf1.75	6		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	AmCem .25t	31	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
23⅞	22¼	A CentM 2.32	12	10	26	25¾	25⅞	+¼
20¼	19½	AmChain 1	14	12	20¼	20	20	−⅛
37½	21	ACrySUG's.27	[illegible]		34¾	34¾	35¾	
98¼	58	acryS pf4.50	250		93	93	93	
49⅛	23½	A Cyan 1.25	854	13	29⅞	29⅛	29¾	−⅛
28⅛	17¼	Am Isilil 1	3	16	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
68⅛	43¼	AmDisTel .43	61	33	59⅛	53	58	−¼
17⅛	8⅝	ADualV .18	4		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13¼	12¼	ADuIV pf.84a	13		13½	13½	13½	
32	25¼	AmE.Pw 1.80	223	10	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
9⅛	2¼	Am Exp nd	30		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅞	7⅛	Am Exppf	z150		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
24	16	Am Fin 1.10	13	11	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
29	26	A GnBd 2.05e	32		27⅞	27½	27½	−⅛
24⅞	19¾	AGency .72	24		19⅞	19½	19½	−⅛
23¼	16	A Genins .52	676	8	18	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
34⅞	28	A Gnin pf1.80	186		29¼	29	29	+¼
17⅛	11⅛	AmHoist .40b	89	10	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	−⅛
126⅞	86	A Home 1.77	304	28	124⅞	123⅛	123½	
55⅝	37⅞	Am Hosp .27	252	47	47⅞	47	47	−⅛
14⅛	9	AmInves .50	18	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
49⅞	25	A Medical .12	136	19	28⅛	27½	27⅝	−3
26⅜	8	A edicorp	299	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
37⅞	27	A MiiClx 1.40	225	1	32½	32⅞	33⅛	+½
97	84	AMiClx pf.25	4		94	93	94	+1
10¾	6⅝	Am Motors	1135	12	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
47	34⅛	ANatGas 2.20	47	9	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	−¼
27	14¼	Am Seal .72	8	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
43½	25⅞	AmShip .60	7	12	27	25¼	26⅛	−⅛
23	17⅛	ASmelR 1.20	171	10	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	
15¼	10⅛	Am Sfond .40	147	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
65¾	51⅛	A Std pf4.75	29		61	61	61	
41⅞	30⅛	Am Sterli .52	41	23	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AT&T wt	335		7¼	7⅛	7½	
55	41¼	Am T&T 2.80	932	11	51⅞	51¼	51¼	−⅛
62⅞	57	Am T&T pf 4	18		60¼	59¼	60⅛	−⅛
14⅛	11¼	AWalWk .60	89	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
18	16	AWW 5pf1.25	z100		16¼	16¼	16¼	−½
17½	15¾	AW pref 1.25	z2550		16¼	16⅛	16¼	−⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Ameron .65	2	7	15⅞	15¾	15¾	−½
26⅝	9¼	AmesDS .12e	25	8	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
22	16⅝	Ametek .60a	9	14	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
67¼	35	AMF Inc 1.08	620	11	36½	34¾	34⅞	−1⅝
39½	15	amfecinc .6	143	11	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
132	68½	AMP Inc .69	79	43	119⅞	118	118	−1¾
8⅝	6½	AmpPgh .36	7	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
15⅛	5	Ampex Corp	137		6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	−½
29⅞	9¼	Amrep Corp	21	5	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
35¼	25⅞	Amstar 1.70	39	8	27	25⅞	26⅞	+⅞
65¼	1½	Amstr pf2.65	3		42¼	42¼	42½	
10	8⅞	Amstar pf.68	13		9¼	9	9	−⅛
45⅞	35½	Amsted 2.40	19	8	43⅛	39⅞	39⅞	−1⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Amel .20	2	10	5	5	5	+⅛
23⅞	15⅛	Amacon 12e	102	13	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
35	25⅛	Anch Hock 1	53	9	27½	27	27⅛	+⅛
14½	7⅞	Ancorp .08b	20		7⅛	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
59	43¼	AndC'a 1.20b	1	8	48½	48	48	−½
20⅞	12⅞	Angelica .10	125	20	14¼	14	14⅛	−⅛
21⅞	13⅞	Apache .22b	15	9	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	−¼
29	18¼	ApcoOil .89t	130	1	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	−¼
15⅝	⅛	Apeco Cp .16	72	15	5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅛
31⅞	17⅞	APL Corp	6	10	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
15	6⅝	Applied Mag	30	18	7½	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
187	123½	ARA Svc 1.22	61	31	146	143	143½	−1
23	10¼	ArcataN .14	x2	11	10½	10¼	10¼	
35	27½	ArcataN 1 2	x1		27¾	27¼	27¼	+⅛
25½	21⅛	ArchDan .53	27	12	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
25½	17⅛	ArizPSv 1.16	137	9	22¾	22¼	22¼	−⅛
33⅞	16	ArkBest .40	30	10	21¼	21	21	−¼
7⅞	2⅝	Arlans D Str	22		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
24⅞	9⅛	Arlen RltyDv	177	13	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	−⅛
25⅞	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	142	9	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
31⅝	28⅛	Armc pf 2.10	25		30	29⅝	30	+⅛
69¾	59½	Armr pf4.75	z70		62⅞	62½	62½	
44⅞	25⅞	Armst Ck .80	105	15	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
45	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	21	7	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	−⅛
27⅞	18¼	Aro Cp .90b	7	10	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
30	22⅛	arvin ind .52	30	16	21½	21¼	21¼	
35	23½	Ashid Oil 1.20	224	10	30	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅛
10¾	6⅝	Assd Brew	2		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
57⅞	42⅞	AsdDGd 1.30	158	15	46½	46	46	
35⅛	28⅝	AsdSp 1.20b	82	12	29⅞	29	29⅛	
15⅝	6½	Assd Transp	10		7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
16⅞	11	Ath'one .40b	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
24	20⅛	AtlcoMt 2.28e	49	9	22⅛	22	22	
23⅞	21⅞	AtlCyEl .47	35	9	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
80⅞	47⅞	Atl Richld 2	577	22	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	−⅛
57⅞	52	AtlRch pf3.75	z20		53	53	53	−⅛
137⅛	81	Atl Rich pf 3	3		130½	129⅝	129⅝	−1
58⅛	42½	AtlRch pf2.80	167		57	55⅞	56⅝	−⅜
3⅛	2	Atlas Corp	0	83	2⅞	2½	2½	
15	8⅛	ATO Inc .12	53	11	9⅛	9	9	
99¼	66	Autom Data	155	55	74⅛	73	73⅛	−⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Automtn Ind	41	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Avco Corp	157	6	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
6	3	Avco Cp wt	65		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
57⅞	42⅛	Avco pf3.20	412		43⅞	43	43⅞	+½
44	24	AveryPd .25	49	45	48	40½	40½	
52⅛	35½	Avis Inc .30e	122	24	44½	43¼	43¾	−¼
15⅛	10⅝	Avnetinc .30	64	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
137¾	94	AvonPd 1.40	120	60	131⅞	130	130	−1⅝
30	16⅛	AztecOil 1.12t	143	58	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
B								
35½	23⅛	B acbkWx .55	371	14	27	26⅛	26⅛	−⅜
15⅝	8¼	BacheCo .10e	44	6	8⅝	8¼	8½	+⅛
39⅝	22⅛	Baker Ind .16	7	34	33⅛	33	33	−½
78⅜	39⅝	BakrOilT .70	36	29	66⅛	65⅛	65½	−½
34⅝	33⅛	BakerOilT wi	6		33¼	32⅝	32¾	−⅛
33⅝	27⅛	BaltGE 1.95	79	10	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
68	57½	Balt pf B4.50	z150		65⅛	65⅛	65¼	+¾
30	22	BanCal 1.34	13	11	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+½
72⅝	51⅞	Bandag Inc	33	48	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	−1
19½	9⅛	Bangor Punt	57	15	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+¼
22⅞	16⅛	Bang pf1.25	5		20⅞	20½	20⅞	−⅛
44	37⅛	Bank of NY 2	58	9	40⅞	40	40	−½
38¼	21	Bnk ofVa .80	33	15	35⅛	34⅞	34⅝	+⅛
69⅝	52¾	BankTr 3	62	10	60½	59	59⅛	−⅝
53¼	25⅛	BarbOil 1.64t	48		41⅞	40½	40½	+½
42	32½	BardCR .13a	117	4	33½	32⅛	32¼	−1⅛
30⅞	27⅞	BarnMt 2.60e	13	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Bas' Inc .40	3		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15½	9⅛	BatesMf .20e	16	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
19⅞	14⅝	Bates Mf pf 1	2		17⅞	17¾	17⅝	+⅛
46⅛	23	Bathind .20	48	10	29⅞	29	29	−⅜
65⅝	21⅛	BauschLb .42	155	16	22⅞	22	22	−¼
61⅝	25⅞	BaxtLab .15	147	70	54⅞	53⅝	54½	−
54⅛	37⅝	bearings .52	41	19	58¼	54¾	55	+1
33¼	27	BeetFds .62	204	20	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	−¾
59	36¾	Beckman .50	23	26	39¼	39	39⅛	
50⅝	33¼	BectDick .35	303	30	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	−¾
25⅝	18	BeechAir .66	220	11	20⅞	20⅛	20½	−⅛
21⅛	12⅝	BelcoPet .25r	43	10	14⅞	14	14	−⅜
30⅞	22⅞	Belden 1.20	12	10	27⅞	26½	26⅞	
33⅞	13⅞	BelHem .30b	22	14	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
28	16⅜	Bemis Co .80	16	9	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+⅜
52	40⅝	Bendix 1.60	70	12	44½	43⅝	44	+⅜
79¼	62	Bendix pf 3	2		66¼	66¼	66¼	+¼
55⅝	38⅝	BenefiCp 1.10	131	11	43⅝	42¼	42½	−⅛
63½	57	Benefl pf4.50	z190		59¼	59¼	59¼	+⅛
117½	90	Benefl pf4.30	13		94¼	94	94	−⅛
36⅝	32	Benfl Spf 2.50	z40		32¼	32¼	32¼	−⅛
9⅞	3¼	Banguet	106	7	3⅜	3⅛	3½	−⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Berkey Pho	93	13	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	−½
34⅝	25¼	BethStl 1.40a	308	8	26½	25⅞	26	−⅛
56½	40	BigThre.52b	14	20	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	−⅛
56½	40	BigThre .52b	14	20	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	−⅛
119½	77	BlackDkr 1b	45	51	114¾	113	114¾	+⅛
22⅝	9½	BlairJohn .48	1253	9	11½	11	11	−¼
24½	16⅛	Bliss Laug 1	15	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
42½	16⅛	Block HR .24	373	19	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
52¾	23⅝	Blue BELL .44	[illegible]				32	
17⅛	8	Bobbie Brks	29	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
26⅛	19	Boeing Co .40	216	21	23¼	22⅛	22¾	+
12⅛	6¼	Bond Ind	1		6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	23½	BkMonth 1.38	31	9	26	25¼	25½	−¼
32⅛	24	Borden 1.20	88	3	26⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
38⅝	29¼	BorgWar 1.35	1668	10	32⅜	31	31¼	−¾
10⅛	4⅞	Bormans	7		5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
61½	33½	BosEdls 2.44	38	10	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+⅜
118	110½	Bos Ed pf8.88	z230		114	113½	114	
23⅝	13⅛	Bourns Inc	16	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	12⅞	BranAir .50t	246	15	13⅞	13⅛	13½	−⅛
63⅞	35	BriggsS 1.20a	13	14	57¼	57	57⅜	
73¼	55⅞	Brisl My 1.20	533	25	69⅝	66⅛	67¼	−1⅞
49⅝	40¼	BristMy pf 2	20		44¼	43	43	−1
16	12⅝	BritPet .43e	24	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
45⅛	31⅝	BdwyHal .70	102	23	41⅞	40½	40⅝	
77	25⅞	BdwyHal pf 2	z8		70¼	69⅞	70¼	+1½
31⅝	22⅛	BrkwyG's .72	17	7	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	−⅛
26⅝	22⅞	BklynUG 1.72	6	10	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	−⅛
13⅛	7⅞	Brown Co	13	11	12½	12	12	−½
40⅝	30½	BrwnGp 1.50	5	10	32	31¾	31¾	
18⅝	11½	BwnShrp .20	17		12½	12	12	−⅜
36⅛	24⅛	BrwnFerr .08	241	38	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	−¾
59⅛	25	Brunsck .24	70	15	29⅞	28½	28⅞	−½
35	22⅛	BrushW .40	9	9	23½	23¼	23¼	+⅛
30	22⅛	Bucy Er 1.20	38	12	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+¼
19⅝	13⅛	BudsCo .40	56	5	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
7⅝	6⅞	BudCap pf.60	3		7	7	7	
17⅛	7⅛	Budget Ind	230	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
47⅞	25¼	BuffForg 1.50	27	13	25⅞	25½	25⅝	−¼
19⅞	13	BulovaW .60	23	11	16¼	15	16⅛	+¼
12	8	BunkrRa .05e	126	14	8⅛	8¼	8¼	−⅛
42⅛	27⅛	BunkR pf1.53	11		28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
40	30	Burl Ind 1.40	158	16	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	−⅞
54¾	39	BurlNor 1.60	163	10	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	−¼
83	7½	BurlNor pf.55	e3		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
47⅛	25⅝	Burndy .70	24	18	29⅛	29¼	29¼	−⅛
224⅛	146	Burrghs .64	133	46	224⅛	223½	223⅞	+⅜
13⅞	7	Bush Univ	9		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
C								
30⅜	23⅝	CabCab 2.12e	58	12	28¼	27⅞	27¾	+¼
46⅛	33½	CabotCp .70a	10	10	35½	35¼	35¼	−¼
16	6	Cadence Ind	57	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
8	4¼	Caesars Wrld	55	9	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
9⅝	6	Cal Finanl	48	7	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
13⅛	8¼	Callahn Mng	89	32	11⅛	10½	10½	−⅜
45¼	21	CampRL .50a	45	36	43½	42⅛	43¼	+⅞
9⅝	5⅝	Cdn Brew	5	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
18⅝	14¼	Cdn Pac .70e	65	6	17¼	17½	17¾	+⅛
		Cdn P fn.70e	5		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18¼	13⅛	CanalR 1.10	14	17	15	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
64⅛	43	Cap C Bdctg	21	25	55	55½	55⅝	+½
31¾	22¼	CaptHold .26	140	30	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
75	58	Carbrun 1.60	18	15	67½	66⅛	67	
25	19⅞	Carlisle .62	13	12	23⅞	23½	23½	−⅛
85	72	CareC&Oh 5	z50		76½	76½	75½	
21	11	CaroFrgt .36	12	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32½	24	CaroPLt 1.52	48	9	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
27	18	CarpTec .80	116	9	25¼	24⅛	25	+⅞
31	22⅛	CarrierCp .43	143	19	26	25¼	25¼	−⅛
18⅞	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e	1		17	17	17	−⅛
31⅛	17¼	CarlWol .40a	102	13	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
29⅞	14⅛	CastleCke .60	86	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
70⅝	46⅛	CaterTr 1.40	79	17	62⅛	62⅜	62⅝	+⅛
10	5	Cavg Com	306	3	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
10	5	Cavg Com	306	3	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
7⅛	3⅝	CCI Corp	53		3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
37	21½	CecoCorp .97	40	9	22⅛	21½	22¼	+⅜
73	32	CelaneseCp 2	344	9	33⅞	33	33	−⅛
63¼	55½	Celan pfA4.50	1		58¼	58¼	58¼	−¼
30	17⅝	Cencoln .10h	99	13	18⅞	18½	18½	−¼
38⅝	21⅞	Centex .03e	70	24	23	22½	22½	+½
26	21⅞	CenHud 1.52	27	7	24	23⅞	23⅛	
28¼	14½	CenIllLt 1.60	77	9	23⅛	23	23⅝	+⅛
68	60	CeIllLt pf4.50	z10		63	63	63	
20⅛	15⅞	CenIlPS 1.22	123	11	18⅞	18⅞	18½	−⅛
26⅛	19⅝	CenLaE 1.08	52	12	23	22¼	22⅜	−⅛
19⅞	16⅛	CenMPw 1.26	13	11	13⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
53	39½	CenSoWt 2.16	206	14	48	46⅞	47	−¼
33¼	22⅞	Cent Soya 1	72	12	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
25⅛	16⅞	CenTelUt .96	95	13	23	22⅛	22⅝	−⅛
17⅝	12⅞	CerroCp .40a	93	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
26⅞	17⅛	Cert-teed .43	126	8	19	17⅛	17⅞	−⅜
36⅝	25	Cessna .80	281	13	29⅞	28½	29	−1
4⅛	2⅛	Chadbrn Inc	82		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2	Chadbrn pf	1		3	3	3	
30½	17⅛	Champlt .84	427	10	17⅞	17	17⅛	
31½	19⅝	Chml pf1.20	116		19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
53	38½	ChampS 1.28	51	15	46½	45⅝	45⅞	
36⅛	27	Charter NY2	100	9	33⅛	32⅝	32½	−⅜
13	10⅛	ChaseFd .72	40		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
66⅛	52	ChaseManh 2	247	11	56⅝	54⅝	54⅞	−1⅛
70	46½	ChaseT 4.78e	94	14	70	68⅛	68⅛	−1
18⅛	10⅝	Chelsea .30	19	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	
28½	18	Chemetrn .80	31	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	
59	47⅝	ChemNY ¼	147	[illegible]		47⅛	48	−½
38	30⅛	ChesVa 1.60	4	11	35⅛	35	35	
59¾	43⅝	ChesOh 3.35e	156	7	49⅞	49	49	−⅜
92	56⅝	Chesbgh 1.08	82	47	87⅛	87½	87⅝	−1⅛
14	6⅜	ChiMilw Cp	38		6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	−⅛
26¼	13½	Chi Milw pf	1		13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
48⅛	39½	ChiPneuT 2	39	16	40	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
29	18	ChRIP ct UP	1		21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+¼
27½	18	Ch RI ct NW	1		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
11⅞	6	ChocFull .23r	14	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Chris Craf	20		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	11⅞	ChrClt pf.33	1		13	13	13	−⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Chromall .60	23	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
44⅛	28	Chrysler 1	1383	11	38⅛	35⅞	37	+⅛
18½	12	Chrysler wt	157		15⅞	14⅛	14⅛	−½
25⅝	22	Cl Mlg 2.47e	193	10	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	−½
23⅞	19⅝	CinnBell 1.20	8	10	21⅛	21	21	
25⅝	21⅛	CinnGE 1.64	32	13	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
119¼	114	CinG pf9.30	z100		118⅛	118	118⅞	+1½
4⅛	99	CinG pf7.44	z100		102⅛	103½	103½	+½
61¼	54½	CinGE pf 4	z20		56½	56⅛	56⅛	+1
45⅛	31½	CinMilac 1.40	3	266	37¼	37¼	37¼	−¼
54⅝	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	233	10	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	−⅛
53	24⅛	CitiesSvc 2.20	477	13	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
37⅝	28	CitzSoR 2.62e	80	13	37⅝	36½	37	−⅛
22⅛	13⅛	CityInvst .34	644	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
13⅛	3⅛	City Inv wt	52		3⅞	3½	3⅝	+⅛
37⅛	27⅛	CityInv pf B2	22		29⅝	29	29⅝	−⅛
10½	5	City Strs	5	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
64⅛	45⅛	Clark Eq 1.53	82	15	53	48⅞	49⅞	−⅛
29⅞	12⅞	Clark Oil .43	26	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅞	8	CLC Am	45	7	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
67⅛	53⅛	C'evCIIf 1.92	105	11	60⅞	60⅞	63⅞	−⅛
27⅞	22⅛	ClevElIl 2.32	75	10	24⅞	24⅝	24½	+⅛
105½	99⅛	C.vE.Il pf7.40	z123		103	102⅛	102⅛	+⅝
18⅛	8⅛	Clev Pifls	z100		10	10	10	
53	49⅛	CloroxCo .52	233	40	47⅛	45⅛	45½	−1½
24⅛	15⅛	CluettPea .93	36	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
92	47⅞	CMI Inv Cp	207	39	73⅛	67⅞	73⅛	+2⅛
27	16¼	CNA Fin .54	1163	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
37⅞	22	CNA pf A1.10	19		22⅞	22½	22⅝	+⅛
55⅛	24⅝	Coast St Gas	339	11	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	−⅛
42	33¼	CstSGs pf1.83	22		35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
57⅝	32⅛	CstSGs pf1.19	4		32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
149¾	112⅞	CocaCol 1.64	126	45	144	143⅛	143⅛	−⅛
32⅝	19⅞	CocaBtlg .34	108	29	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
28⅞	23	Co'dwBkr .28	32	11	25	24	24	−⅛
25	21⅞	Colecolnd .06	65	35	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
100	57½	ColgPal 1.57		83	67⅛	93⅛	93⅛	−4⅛
37⅛	14⅛	CollinsAik .56	142	19	15	14⅛	14⅞	−1
23⅛	16⅛	Collins Fd	125	18	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−1⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Collins Rad	53		22⅛	21⅞	22	−⅛
68	47	Co'niPenn .15	376	55	55⅛	54	54⅛	−⅛
24⅛	18½	ColonStr 1.04	12	10	21⅞	21	21⅛	+⅞
23⅛	15⅛	Colt IND .65	38	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
57⅛	43¼	Colt In pf4.2 5	6		51⅛	50½	51⅛	−½
23	19⅛	Colt In pf1.63	4		20½	20⅛	20⅞	+⅛
63	44½	CBS 1.46	153	16	45⅝	46¼	46⅛	+½
42¾	33¼	CBS pf 1	4		33⅛	33½	33½	−1
35⅛	27	ColuGas 1.90	83	10	33	32	32⅞	+⅞
14⅞	7⅝	Colum Pict	165		8	7½	7⅝	
35⅛	25⅞	ColSoOh 1.92	25	10	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
75½	49⅛	CmbEn 1.45	382	14	54⅝	52⅛	52⅝	−¼
67⅛	47	CmbE pf1.70	2		48	47½	47½	−½
29⅛	16½	ComSol .40	24	25	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
42⅛	32	ComwEd 2.20	157	10	33⅛	33	33	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ComEd A wt	11		11	11	11	−⅛
12⅛	13⅛	ComEd B wt	28		11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
28⅛	25⅞	ComwEd pf 2	2		27½	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
27⅛	24⅞	ComE pf1.90	11		26	26	26	+⅛
23⅛	21⅛	ComE pf1.42	34		23⅛	23½	23⅛	
18⅞	8⅛	Cmw.Oil .18t	101	106	8⅛	8½	8½	
37⅛	21⅛	ComO pf1.72	1		22¼	22¼	22¼	
10⅛	4⅛	Comput Sci	5		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅛	10	Comp'g Soft	136	8	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
75⅛	52	Comsat .55	72	22	54⅝	53¼	53⅝	−1
17⅛	15	ConAgra .49r	9	11	15½	15	15	−½
25⅛	22⅛	ConcMill 1.08	88	7	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
37⅛	22⅛	ConnMt 1.89e	43	16	23	27¼	27½	−⅛
37⅛	24	Conrac .60	31	15	25⅝	25	25¼	−⅛
27⅛	24	Con Edis 1.80	283	11	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
7⅛	64⅛	Con Edls pf 5	3		66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+⅛
48	35⅛	ConsFds 1.50	95	16	44	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
121	99⅛	Con Fd pf4.50	2		109½	108½	108½	+⅝
23⅛	18	Con Frght .52	41	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
32	26⅛	ConNatG 2.03	61	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	
33	26⅝	Cons Power 2	55	10	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
68	57¼	ConPw pf4.50	z20		62⅛	62	62	−¼
28⅛	13⅛	Cont Air Lin	832	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	−⅝
34⅛	26⅝	Cont Can 1.40	114	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Cont Copp	10		4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
16½	12⅞	CtCop pf1.25	z140		13⅝	13	13	−⅛
48	37⅞	ContCp 2.16	183	8	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	−¼
53½	45	Ct Cp pf3.50	23		45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
34½	19	ContIIR 1.85e	37	12	22½	23¼	23¼	−⅛
24⅛	12¼	ContInv .18t	33	17	12⅞	12¼	12¼	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ConMtg 1.12e	121	11	13	12⅛	12⅞	−⅛
44	25¼	Cont Oil 1.50	1902	12	43⅞	41¼	41¼	−1⅛
61¼	36⅛	Cont OIL PF	[illegible]				9	−⅛
27	19½	Conf Tel .84	93	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
75⅛	43⅛	Control Data	335	13	54⅝	53⅛	53⅝	−⅛
63	54½	CnDatpf4.50	z100		58	57⅛	58	+⅛
35⅛	29⅛	Conwood 1.0	9	9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
23⅛	11	Cook Unit .50	283	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
37½	18½	Cooper In .80	95	13	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	+½
102	77	CooplInd pfA5	2		97⅛	95½	96½	+2
66¼	51⅛	Coopl pfB2.50	8		64⅛	64	64	+3½
34⅛	24⅛	CooperL 4.73t	85	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
23⅛	15⅛	CooprTR .75e	9	10	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
52	36⅛	Copelnd .60a	33	17	50	49	49	−1
30⅛	15⅛	Copp Rnge	65		20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Copw Stl 1.28	6	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
376½	183	CorGlW 2.33a	38	37	293	285	285	−4
30⅛	22	Cousin 2.02e	13	1	36⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
13⅛	8½	Cowles Com	21	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
51	25⅛	Cox Bdcst .30	37	20	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+½
25⅛	28½	CPC Int 1.77	76	11	31⅛	33⅛	31	+⅛
24⅛	18	CrneCo .83a	32	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
33⅛	22⅛	CredCo .76	23	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
12	12	CredFin wl	2		12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
33⅛	29	CrockNtl 1.66	83	8	29⅛	29	29	−⅛
25⅛	17	Crompk .80	21	9	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+½
28⅛	17⅛	CrcusHnd .54	21	17	23⅛	23	23	+⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Crown Cork	97	15	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
34⅛	24⅛	CrwnZell 1.0	87	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
42⅛	28½	CTS Corp .50	52	12	33	32½	32⅛	2
23⅛	14	Culligan .20	61	20	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
67⅛	47⅛	CumEng .88a	68	31	47⅛	45⅛	47	−⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Cunn Drug	3	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57⅛	13⅛	CurtissWrt	979	26	26⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1½
73	17⅛	CurtissWr A	9		32⅛	31	32⅛	+⅛
54⅛	35	Cutler H 1.28	17	14	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
27	15⅛	Cyc'opsCo 1	37	46	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1
37⅛	27⅛	Cyprus Min 1	31	13	33⅛	34	33⅛	+⅛
D								
70⅛	48	Damon Corp	53	45	55	54	54⅛	−1⅛
12⅛	8	Dan River	51	15	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
42⅛	31⅛	DanaCp 1.36	34	10	64	25⅛	35⅛	−⅛
57⅛	40	Dart Ind .30b	63	16	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
60⅛	42⅛	Dart Ind pf 2	48		47⅛	46	43	−⅛
22⅛	16⅛	DayceCp 1.14	10	6	18	17½	17½	−⅛
82	64	Dayco pf.25	z10		6	66⅝	66	−1
25⅝	13¾	Daylin .24	173	8	15⅞	14¾	14¾	−½
37⅛	21⅛	aytnHud .54	84	13	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
26⅝	21⅝	DaytnPL 1.66	19	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
31⅛	15¼	DeanWitt .40	17	6	16½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
48	35¾	Deere 1.08	217	11	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	−⅛
17⅛	15⅛	DelmarP 1.16	270	9	16⅞	16⅛	16½	−⅛
27⅛	19⅝	Del Mnfe 1.10	131	10	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
67½	45⅛	Delta Air .57	222	22	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	−⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Deltec Int	5	6	9	9	9	
44⅛	17⅛	Deltona Corp	4	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
41⅞	27⅝	DennMfg .70	37	31	33⅛	32⅝	33	−⅛
20½	10⅝	DennyInc .04	632	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
52⅛	33⅝	Dentsply 1.02	6	23	41	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
28½	12⅞	DeSotoInc .40	9	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
22⅛	19⅝	DetEdis 1.40	95	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
120	113	Det Ed pf9.32	z100		119	119	119	+1
106	99	Det Ed pf7.68	z130		102½	102½	102½	
88⅛	76	Det Ed pf5.50	1		79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	−⅛
26⅝	16⅞	Dexter Cp .25	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
20⅛	15	Dial Inl .54	5	10	18⅛	16	16	
43⅝	31⅛	Diamlnin 1.80	51	10	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	
23⅛	17	Diam Sham	136	13	23	22⅛	22½	−⅛
37⅛	29	Dia Sh pfC 2	5		33⅛	33	33	−⅛
18⅛	15⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	23		17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Dictaphne .30	62	41	11	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
55⅛	33⅛	Diebold .40b	15	26	50	49⅛	50	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	DiGiorg .40	37	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
103	69⅛	Digital Equip	136	59	98	95⅛	95½	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Dillinghm .40	45	17	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
39⅛	29⅛	Dillon .80b	44	20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
123⅛	95	Disney W	707	70	105½	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
26	15⅛	Disston .09e	50	13	16½	15⅞	16	+⅛
49⅛	39⅛	DistSeag .70	18	23	45⅛	45⅛	45½	+⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Diversfd Ind	39		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	25⅛	DivMge 2.68e	454	9	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
30	22	DrPepper .22	146	65	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
82⅛	54	DomeMn .80a	103	29	81⅛	79	80⅛	+⅛
9⅛	8	DomFd 1.01e	40		8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	DonLufJ .0	19	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
28	17⅛	Donnelley .48	188	16	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
39⅛	19	Doric Cp .32	27	8	22	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
26⅛	13	Dorr Oliver	4	10	14	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Dorsey .10	45	7	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
57⅛	49	Dover Cp .84	102	16	51	51	51	
106⅛	78	DowChm 1.80	181	23	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	DPF Inc	63		8	7⅛	7⅛	
38⅛	26⅛	DravoCp 1.50	15	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
50⅛	38⅛	DressInd 1.40	134	16	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−⅛
51⅛	36⅛	Dress pf 2.20	54		48⅛	48	48	−⅛
46⅛	25⅛	Dressr pfB 2	5		43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
24⅛	21	DrexlB 1.96e	31		22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
28	13	Dreyfus Cp 1	481	6	13	12⅛	13	
25⅛	21	Duke Pw 1.40	151	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
114½	108⅛	Duke pf8.70	z110		112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+1
111	104	Duke pf8.70	z240		109	108⅛	108⅛	−⅛
105⅛	100½	Duke pf7.80	z170		104⅛	103	103	−1⅛
81⅛	63	DunBrad 1.64	59	29	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−1⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Dup an Corp	16	31	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
183	144⅛	duPont 5.45e	164	20	174⅛	171⅛	172⅛	+⅛
73⅛	65⅛	duPont pf4.50	4		70⅛	70	70⅛	+⅛
57	51½	duPont pf3.50	2		54	54	54	+⅛
26⅛	22½	Duq Lt 1.66	119	9	23⅛	23	23	−⅛
30⅛	26½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z20		28	28	28	
27	13½	DymolND .14	[illegible]				24⅛	
10⅛	1⅛	vlDynam Am	25		2	1⅞	2	
E								
32½	25⅛	EaglePic .94	9	10	27½	27⅛	27½	−⅛
20⅛	13⅛	EascoCp .50b	40	9	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
31⅛	15⅛	East Air Lin	4086	12	16⅛	14⅛	14½	−1⅛
38½	19⅛	EastGas .67t	295	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
23½	19⅛	East Util 1.50	3	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
150⅛	93⅛	EasKod 1.08a	462	45	144⅛	140	140	−2⅛
50	36⅛	Eaton 1.50a	49	10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
48⅛	37⅛	Eaton pf1.19	3		37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
44⅛	29⅛	Echlin f .32	19	35	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
43½	25⅛	Eckrdjk .14a	46	51	40⅛	40½	40⅛	+⅛
44⅛	26⅛	EckrdNC .C4	3	32	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
49⅛	36⅛	EdisnBr 1.04	14	14	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
29⅛	13	EG&G .10	248	27	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13½	5⅛	Elect Assoc	26	25	8	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
65⅛	42⅛	Electn Data	32	43	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Gold Markets

Feb. 7, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	68.70	68.65	−0.15
Zurich	68.80	68.75	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	70.89	70.36	+0.36

U.S. dollars per ounce.

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

IRELAND

£12,500,000

7 per cent. Sterling/Deutsche Mark Bonds 1979/88

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Commerzbank AG/Banco di Roma/Crédit Lyonnais

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft

Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited

Investment Bank of Ireland Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — American Express Securities S.A. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andresens Bank A/S

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Julius Baer International Limited — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft — Bank Leumi le-Israel (France) S.A.

Bank Mees & Hope NV — Bankers Trust International Limited — Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann — Bankhaus Friedrich Simon Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Bergens Privatbank — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft –Frankfurter Bank– — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.

"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A. — Commerzbank International S.A. Luxembourg — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.

La Compagnie Financière — Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG — Continental Bank S.A. — Crédit Chimique — Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano London Branch — The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen — Delbrück & Co.

The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Den Danske Landmandsbank — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse — Deutsche Girozentrale –Deutsche Kommunalbank–

Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Edilcentro S.p.A.

Euramerica International Bank Limited — Europartners Securities Corporation — Fellesbanken A/S — Fidi Milano S.p.A. Finanziaria Italiana Di Investimenti — Finacor

The First Boston Corporation — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd. — Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Greenshields Incorporated — W. Greenwell & Co. — Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited — Hamburgische Landesbank —Girozentrale—

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Georg Hauck & Sohn — R. Henriques jr. — I. D. Herstatt Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. oHG — Jardine Fleming and Company Limited — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V. — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Model, Roland & Co., Inc. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — New York Hanseatic International Ltd. — The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordic Bank Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Aktieselskab — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Saifi Securities International Limited

Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited — Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken — Sveriges Kreditbank — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Limited — Tradition Securities Limited

C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt — UBS–DB Corporation — Ultrafin International Corporation — Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises —U.B.A.F.— — Vereinsbank in Hamburg — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft — White, Weld & Co. Limited — Dean Witter & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ae. Lingus 8¼-8i	101	102
Am.Brand. 8-81	101½	102¼
Ang.o-Am 7½-87	95¼	97¼
Amax 8-76	101½	102½
Amax 8¾-86	104	105
ASEA 8½-86	102	103
Ashland 8-87	100¾	101½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100½	101¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	101½	102½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	103	104
Barclay 8¼-86	104½	105¼
Beecham 8⅝-86	102¼	103¼
BICC	96¼	97¼
Borg Warn 8-79	102½	103½
Borregaard 8¾-81	101	102
CN PTT 8-86	101¼	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	105½	106½
Carrier 8-87	100¼	101¼
C Lafarge 8¼-86	103½	104½
C.F.E 8-87	97½	98½
Com Union	103	104
Cont Oil 7-80	99	100
Conoco 8-86	101¼	102¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103	104
Copen City 8-84	103	104½
Copen Coun 7¼-87	98½	99½
Copen Tel 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Corning 8½-86	104½	105½
Cut Ham 8-87	100½	101½
Denmark 9-92	106¼	107¼
Denmark 7½-90	98	99
Dow Cor 8½-86	104¼	105¼
Dupont 7½-7	100	101
E.D.F. 8½-86	104½	105½
E.I.B. 7½-84	99½	100
E.I.B. 8½-86	106	107
E.I.B. 7½-90	98½	99½
Esk 7½-76	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	103¼	104¼
Escom 8½-86	100¼	101¼
FinMtgBk 8½-86	102	103
Ford 8-87	103¼	104¼
Gen Mills 8-86	101	102
Ge. Mot 8¼-76	102¼	103¼
Gen Mot 8⅛-86	107¼	108¼
Grand s 8½-89	101½	102½
Grolier 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Gtr 8½-86	102	103
Guar Roy 8-87	100	101
Hass 8-78	101¼	102¼
Hass 8⅛-86	104½	105½
Hambros 4-87	100	101
Helsinki 8⅞-86	103	104
Hill Samuel 8¼-76	102½	103½
Iceland 8-87	97	100
I.C.I. 7½-92	93¼	97¼
I.N.I. 8-87	97¾	98¾
Ireland 8¼-89	99½	100½
I.S.E. 6¼-86	103	104
Int Util 8¼-82	100	101
Kimberley 8 -86	104¼	105¼
Klein Ben 8 4-87	101½	102½
Lyons 8¾-86	103½	104½
Metro Est 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	104¼	105¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	102½	103½
Newfoundld 8⅞-86	102	103
Nickel (Le) 9-	104½	105½
Nor Kombk 7½-	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	104¼	105¼
Osic 8¼-86	102	103
Owens ... 9-86	104	105
Otis Elv 8¾-85	107¼	108¼
Pakc... 8¼-86	102¾	103¾
Penney ...	100¼	101¼
Petronor 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Phil Morris 8-78	102½	103½
Phil Morris 8½-86	102	103
Pier... y 8½-86	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Queensld 8½-86	102	103
Ralston 7½-87	97½	98½
Ran 8¾-86	104½	105½
Richardson 8¾-85	104	105
S.A.S. 8-88	100¼	101¼
Scott 8¼-86	104	105
Shell 8-86	102	103
Shell 7½-87	97½	100½
St Africa 8-87	98	99
Sybron 8-87	102½	101½
Textron 7¾-87	98	99
Trans...ocean 8½-86	103	104
Transocean 8-84	101¼	102¼
Transocean 8-86	101¾	102¾
Transocean 7½-87	98¾	99¾
T.R.W. 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Un on Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	98¾	99¾
Utah 8-87	100¼	101¼
Volvo 8-87	100¼	101¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	101¼	102¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87	101½	102½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	77¾	78¾
Am Med 5½-92	92¼	93¼
Amexco 4½-87	112¼	113¼
Am Mot 6-92	107½	107
Amoco 5½-84	117¼	118¾
A...	93½	94½
Alusuisse 4½-87	87	89
Amer Can 4¾-88	87	83
Am Tob 5¼-88	116¼	117¼
Ashland 5-88	97¾	98¾
BroadHale 4¾-87	101½	102½
Chevron 5-88	137½	138½
Chesebg 6¼-84	164	165
Chrysler 4¾-88	77	78
Chrysler 5-88	87	88
Cont Tel 5½-88	104	105
Cummins Int 6¼-	103½	104½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	102¾	103¾
Equity F 5½	80¼	81¼
EastKodak 4½-88	148¼	149¼
Fedders 5-92	86	87
Fed Depr 4½-85	123	124½
Firestone 5-88	100	101
Ford 6-88	106⅝	107⅝
Ford 6-86	115½	116½
Genelec 4¼-85	113	114
GenElec 4¼-87	100½	101½
Gen ... ods 4½-8	93	94
GenSh...	105	106
Gillette 4¾-82	101¼	102¼
Halliburt 4½-87	123½	124½
Honeywll 5-83	125	127
Honeywell 6-86	115½	116½
I.S.E. 5-88	101½	102½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	106¼	107¼
J. Logan 4¾-83	102	103
Leasco 5-88	41	42
Leasco 5-87	61	62
LTV 5-88	51	52
MarMidland 5-88	97½	98½
Mass Mut 6¾-87	103	104
Mich... 6-85	151½	152½
Miles 4¾-87	108½	109½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	108¼	109¼
Motorola 4½-83	154½	155½
Murphy Oil ...7	120	121
Nabisco 5¼-88	113	114
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	100
ParAm 5¼	74½	75½
Penney JC 4½-87	109	110
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	113	114
R.C.A. 5-88	92	93
Revlon 4¾-83	109	110
Revlon 4¾-87	99	100
Reynolds M 5-88	75½	76½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	104¼	105¼
Texaco 4½-88	102¼	103¼
20th Cent 5-87	61	62
UnCarb 4¾-82	99	100
WardFd 5½-88	69½	70
WrnLam 4½-87	118½	119½

Bonds Trade Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	
Yesterday	103.64	96.92	130.47
Previous	103.70	95.94	133.45

Eurodollars

FEB. 7, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	6 5/8	6 7/8	Unc
One Month	6 11/16	6 13/16	−3
3 Months	6 3/4	6 7/8	−1
6 Months	7	7 1/8	−1/
One Year	7 1/8	7 1/4	−1/

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	Low
Amsterdam	139.0	137.4	143.7	135
Brussels	160.81	160.60	162.48	154.
Frankfurt	146.35	143.71	154.21	142
London 30	458.6	468.0	509.5	455.
London 500	196.77	200.18	217.35	193.
Milan	51.34	51.29	53.08	50.
Paris	100.5	100.6	108.9	100.
Sydney	606.13	606.29	637.27	601.
Tokyo (n)	370.84	377.34	422.48	370.
Tokyo (o)	4832.47	4881.34	5359.74	4?78.
Zurich	409.1	407.5	418.8	[illegible]

(n) new (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	77.30
Algembank	368
Amrobank	80.70
A'dam	277
Fokker	41.20
Heineken	326
H.V.A.	305.50
Holland-Am	280
Hoogovens	84.70
K.L.M.	112
Philips new	56
Robico	260
Rolinco	160.50
Royal Dutch	123
Unilever	157.80
Ver.Mach	162

ImpChem	2.
Mar&Spen	2.
MetalBox	2.
Nichols	0.
RandMines	2.
RankOr	16.
RoyalDutch	5.
R.T.Z.	2.
Shell	2.
Tube Invest	4.
Union Cor	
Vickers	0.
War L3½	
West Deep	5.
West Drief	
West Hold	
West Min	2.
Woolworth	0.
ZCI	

Brussels

Arbed	4,530
Ast.d.Mines	2,245
Cock-Ougree	1,448
Electrobel	6,660
Lambert	2,775
Petrofina	6,680
Ph.Gevaert	1,770
Soc.Générale	3,115
Solvay	3,070
Un.Minière	1,745

Milan

Fiat, Finsider, Generali, Italsider, LaRinas., Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, SniaVisco, Terni

Düsseldorf

AEG	142.50
Aug.Thyssen	75.50
BASF	160
Bayer	130.80
Commerzbk	236
Cont.Gumml	91.50
Daimler-Benz	382
Demag	199
DeutBank	307
DresdaBank	243.50
Gels Aktien	73
Hoechster	159
Hoesch	65
Karstadt	434
Kaufhof	300
KHD	121
Lufthansa	68
Mannesmann	238
Metallgesell	—
Rheinstahl	99.30
RWF new	152.50
Siemens	288.50
Veba	139
Volkswagen	161.40

Paris

Air Liquide, Allmentaire, Alsthom, BSN, Carrefour, Clm.Lafarge, Citroën, Cie.Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, DBA, Ferodo, Paribas, GerDanone, Hachette, L'Oréal, Mach.Bull, Michelin, Nickel, Nobel, Nord, PUK, Penarroya, Pernod, Perrier, Peugeot, Rh.Poulenc, RousselUcl, St.Gobain, Schneider, Suez, Thomson, Usinor, Wendel

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.15
Anglo-Amin	£32¾
BarclayBank	4.30
BeechamGr	2.94
Bowater	1.99
Brit.Am Tob	1.95
Brit.Oxyg	0.75
Brit.Pet	5.46
BLMC	0.33
Chartered	2.50
Courtaulds	1.47
Chrysler	0.15
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD	3.75
Decca Rec	3.90
Distillers	1.82
Dunlop	1.02
El Musind	1.80
FreeStGed	7.65
GEC	1.35
GlaxoGr	4.74
Gt.UnivSt	2.44
Guinness	1.43
Hawker-Sidd	3.98
Hudson-Bay	7.40

Zurich

Alusuisse, Bally, B.Boveri, Ciba-Geigy, Cr.Suisse, Fischer, HoffRoche, Nestlé, Sandoz, Sté B.Suisse, Sulzer, U.B.Suisses

Bank of America Consolidated Statement of Condition

RESOURCES:	December 31, 1972	December 31, 1971
Cash and Due from Banks	U.S. $11,053,538,000	U.S. $ 7,154,027,000
United States Government Securities	3,013,825,000	2,807,632,000
State, County and Municipal Securities	2,718,792,000	2,890,810,000
Other Securities	1,103,179,000	986,871,000
Total Securities	U.S. $ 6,835,796,000	U.S. $ 6,685,313,000
Loans	19,356,854,000	16,823,751,000
Funds Sold	1,852,787,000	1,340,099,000
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	418,847,000	573,686,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	508,866,000	457,381,000
Other Resources	818,788,000	675,115,000
Total Resources	U.S. $40,845,476,000	U.S. $33,709,382,000

LIABILITIES:	December 31, 1972	December 31, 1971
Demand Deposits	U.S. $12,772,338,000	U.S. $ 9,707,008,000
Savings and Time Deposits	22,655,827,000	19,393,877,000
Total Deposits	U.S. $35,428,165,000	U.S. $29,100,885,000
Funds Borrowed	1,883,638,000	1,544,843,000
Liability on Acceptances	423,178,000	579,899,000
Other Liabilities	1,184,743,000	813,839,000
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	295,377,000	276,102,000
Capital Funds		
Capital Notes	U.S. $ 225,845,000	U.S. $ 75,845,000
Common Stock	214,618,000	214,618,000
Surplus	687,207,000	687,207,000
Undivided Profits	403,109,000	326,800,000
Reserve for Contingencies	99,598,000	89,344,000
Equity Capital	1,404,530,000	1,317,969,000
Total Capital Funds	U.S. $ 1,630,375,000	U.S. $ 1,393,814,000
Total Liabilities	U.S. $40,845,476,000	U.S. $33,709,382,000

London: (City) 27-29 Walbrook, EC4P 4HN, Tel: 01-626 4722
(West End) 29 Davies St., W1Y 2BD, Tel: 01-629 7468
Birmingham: Cavendish House, Waterloo St., Birmingham 2. Tel: 021-236 0821
Dublin: 26-27 Grafton St., Dublin 2. Tel: 775484.
Edinburgh: 24 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1AR. Tel: 031-556 5561.
Manchester: 18 Marsden St., M60 2BA. Tel: 061-834 8171
Subsidiaries: Bank of America Ltd.–Merchant Banking. BankAmerica-WilliamsGlyn Factors Ltd.–Factoring
World Headquarters: San Francisco, California.

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED IN U.S.A. WITH LIMITED LIABILITY

The weekly net asset value of

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.

On 5-2-73 was U.S. $36.0

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	3⅛	ElMem Mai	111		4⅝	4	4	—¼
	5⅛	ElMMag pf	12		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	4	Elgin Nat	236		5⅝	5⅜	5½	
	14	Elixir Ind	28	10	14⅞	12⅜	12¾	—1¼
21¼	16⅝	ElPasoNG 1	140	7	15¾	18	18⅛	—⅜
	36⅝	EltraCo. 1.20	15	10	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—½
	77¼	EmerEl 1.25	86	34	92¾	91¼	92¼	+1½
	54	EmEl pf 5.90	4		63⅝	63¼	63½	
	39	EmeryAir .52	21	62	60⅝	60⅛	60½	—⅛
	12½	Emeryin .31	4	18	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
	28	Emhart 1.30b	35	10	30⅝	30	30	+½
	4	EMI Ltd .24e	21	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
	26⅝	EmpDist 1.88	9	11	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
	11⅝	EmpFin .6-.88f	18	6	11½	11⅝	11½	
	10½	Empire Gas	20	11	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	—½
	21¼	EnglhMin .40	222	17	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	
	5⅜	Ennis Busn	16	13	7½	7¼	7½	
	44⅛	Envirotch Co	542	30	44⅛	42½	42⅛	—1⅜
	19½	Equimrk .59h	7	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
	30⅛	EquitGs 2.40	12	10	35¼	35	35⅛	+⅛
	26⅛	EquitLf 2.31e	180	11	27	26⅛	26¼	—⅜
	24⅛	EqutyFd .78e	390	10	28⅛	26⅞	27½	
	28	ESB Inc 1.28	145	11	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	—⅜
	8⅝	Esquire .30	2	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
	43	Essexint 1.20	14	12	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	—¼
	7⅛	Esterline .30	15	24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	23	EthylCp .90	577	7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅜
	35⅛	Ethyl pf2.40	6		44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
	17¼	EvansPd .40	1173	11	19	18⅜	19	+½
	16⅝	ExCellO .80	17	15	19	18½	18½	—¼
	11⅝	xtendcare	51	12	13⅝	12¾	13¼	—⅛
	68	Exxon 3.80e	1385	13	92	90⅝	90½	—1⅞

F

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	11⅝	Faberge .40	357	9	12½	11⅞	12½	⅜
	25¼	FactorA .60a	280	26	41⅝	40⅜	41	
	26⅛	Fairch Cam	444	34	57	55⅝	57⅝	
	9	Fair Ind .30e	54	6	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
	7⅛	Fairmont .50	28	10	12⅛	12	12¼	
	5⅛	Falstaff Brw	57		5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅛
	11	FamlyFn .60	21	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
	10⅛	Fansteel Inc	6	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
	9	Far West Fin	56	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
	10⅝	Farah Mfg	16		11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
	25¼	Fedders .50	29	146	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
	22⅝	Federal 1.30	220	8	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	—⅜
	26½	FedMog 1.80	35	10	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
	16⅛	FedN Mtg .36	365	7	17	16½	16½	—⅜
	27½	FedPapBd 1	221	11	24⅜	24	24⅛	—⅜
	17¼	F Pap pf1.20	441		18¼	17⅞	18	—⅛
	9⅝	FedSign S .30	15	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	45⅝	FedDStr 1.04	289	22	52	51	51⅛	+⅛
	7⅛	Federal Dev	23	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	31⅝	Ferro Cp .76	3	13	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
	15	Fibrebrd .76	47	8	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
	23½	FidMtg 2.98e	36	11	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
	38⅛	FidUBn 2.20b	4	10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
	24⅛	FieldcrM 1.40	33	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—3¼
	20⅞	Filtrol 1.40	5	15	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
	16⅛	FinFed 1.04f	24	7	20⅛	20	20	
	23½	FstChrt 1.50f	354	12	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
	35⅝	FstChi C 1.62	71	12	51⅛	50	50	—⅝
	27⅛	FstMtg 2.75e	57	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
	39⅞	FstNBos 1.62	63	10	40⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—2⅛
	43⅝	FstNCity 1.32	849	19	72⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—3
	32¼	FstNStBnc 2	4	9	33	33	33	—½
	17⅝	FstNatStr	25		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
	36	FstPenn 1.20	69	13	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
	23	FstPaM 2.11e	38	11	27	26⅜	26⅞	—¼
	11⅛	stUnRE .92	9	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
	9⅝	FstVaBs .44	65	11	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
	31⅛	FstWisB 1.72	2	10	40	40	40	
	43⅛	Fischbch .84	103	25	68⅛	65⅝	68⅛	+⅛
	15⅝	FlshrFds .20r	29	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
	8⅝	Fisher Sci .16	36	13	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
	19⅝	Fleet Ent .12	43	17	21⅛	20½	20½	—½
	10	Fleming .50	3	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	20⅛	Flintkote 1	114	8	21⅛	20⅝	20⅛	—⅛
	68½	Flint pfA 4.50	z300		68⅛	68⅛	68½	
	26⅛	FlaE Coast	14	70	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
24¼	16½	Fla Gas .62	80	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
56¼	36⅝	Fla Pw 1.74	61	12	44⅝	44	44	
44⅞	28	FlaPwLt 1.10	212	13	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+⅜
44⅞	25	FlaSteel 1.08	20	6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—¼

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	17⅛	FloorCp 1.44f	96	46	33½	32⅞	33	+⅛
60½	47⅝	Floor pfB 3	1		58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅜
44½	24⅛	Fly Tiger 1.48f	394	13	34⅛	32	32⅞	—⅜
57⅝	27½	FlyTgr pf1.20	44		39⅝	38	38⅛	—⅞
28⅞	19½	FMC Co .85	147	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
42½	35½	FMC pf2.25	1		37	37	37	
17¾	8⅝	FdFair .20r	25		9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
14	10⅛	Foote CB .40	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	Foote Min	6		7⅛	7	7	—⅛
24⅛	12⅜	FooteMin pf	8		14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
87⅞	61	FordM 2.40	877	8	73⅛	69⅝	69⅝	—⅜
28	17	ForMc Ks .84	56	8	18	17⅛	18	+⅛
45⅛	31⅛	FMcK pf1.80	8		33	31½	33	+1
68½	46½	FtHowP .54	20	32	59½	59	59	—⅛
27⅛	19¼	Fost Whl .80	60	12	26½	26	26	—⅛
19½	15⅛	Fost Whl pf 1	4		18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .40	76	30	28½	27⅛	28⅛	+1½
25⅝	17	FranklnM .20	114	20	17⅛	15⅞	16	—1
19⅛	13	Frank Str .40	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
29⅛	17⅛	FreepMin .80	97	23	26⅛	25½	25	
45⅛	30	Froehf 1.70	223	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
27⅞	15⅝	Fuqua In .83f	198	8	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	

G

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32¼	20⅛	Gable Ind	22	8	21	20⅝	21	+¼
15	3⅛	GAC Corp	189		5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27	16½	GAF Corp .40	179	8	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
33⅞	23⅝	GAF pf 1.20	21		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
44	25⅛	Gam Sko 1.30	17	7	30⅞	30½	30⅝	—¼
44½	28⅛	GemS pf 1.75	3		31½	31½	31½	
41⅛	33½	Gannett .25	38	35	39⅝	39	39¼	
30⅝	22	GardDen .70	30	16	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
23⅛	17	Garlock .84	6	9	17¼	17½	17½	
18⅝	15	Gas Svc 1.12	15	10	16⅛	16	16	
14⅛	7⅛	Gateway Ind	7	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
14⅛	7½	GCA Corp	20	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
17	13⅛	Gemini Cap	1		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
30⅛	22⅛	GnAInv 2.21e	23		25⅛	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
66⅝	34⅝	GAmOil .60b	40	17	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅛
55	38⅝	GATran 1.68	111	12	41	39½	41	+1⅝
69⅛	52	GATra pf2.50	9		54	53⅛	53⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	GenBanc .70	14	8	15	15	15	
28⅝	19	Gen Battery	38	11	25⅝	25	25	
21	13	GnCable .80	74	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
28⅝	16⅛	Gen Cig 1.20	42	10	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
35⅛	11⅝	Gn Devel .63f	37	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
34⅞	21	Gen Dynam	38	9	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
75⅝	58⅛	GenElec 1.40	659	24	69	66⅝	67	—1⅛
10⅛	7	G Firpig .10e	6	181	7⅛	7½	7½	
36⅛	23⅛	GenFood 1.40	144	12	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+⅛
21⅝	11⅛	Gen Host	35	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
32⅛	20⅛	Gen Inst .50f	121	24	25½	24⅛	24⅞	—½
42⅛	36	GenInstr pf 3	4		39⅛	39	39	—½
49⅛	33⅛	GenMedic .12	42	32	35⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
67⅝	38⅛	GenMills 1	56	24	64⅝	[illegible]	64	+¼
113	68	G Mill pf1.75	17		109½	108	108	
84⅝	71½	GenMotrs 4.45e	757	10	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛	
87⅞	74½	GenMot 5pf 5	2		78	77¾	77⅛	+⅛
61⅝	54⅝	GMot pf 3.75	3		57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
33	15⅝	GenPort .80	125	10	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+1
24	20⅛	G PubUt 1.60	995	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
9	6⅛	Gen Refract	19		6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
59¼	34	GenSignal .45	110	20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
10	3⅛	Gen S&L Ind	20		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
33	25⅛	GnTel El 1.60	648	11	29	28½	28⅝	—⅛
19½	16⅝	GTFla pf1.25	z150		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
20	18	GTFla pf1.30	z50		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Gen Tire 1b	107	7	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
35⅝	12⅝	Genesco .68	70	25	13	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Genstar .70	6	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
50⅛	36½	GenuinPt .46	37	38	45⅛	43⅛	44⅛	—1
50½	31⅛	GaPacif .80b	193	19	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—½
106⅛	100	GaPow pf7.72	z30		103⅛	103	103⅛	—⅛
43	21⅛	Gerber 1.5	45	11	21½	22½	22⅛	—⅛
106⅛	66	GettyO 1.17e	218	27	109⅛	106½	107½	+2
20⅛	18	GettyO pf1.20	24		20½	20½	20½	
17⅛	13⅛	GlanPC .80	3	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35	20⅛	GibFin 1.12f	25	9	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Gidd Lewis	27		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅝	21⅛	GiffdHill .45e	76	10	23½	23	23	—⅜
32⅛	20⅛	Gilbert Flex	76	17	25	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
69⅛	38⅛	Gillette 1.40	134	24	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—½
31⅛	20	Gimbel Br 1	13	14	22½	22	22⅛	+⅛
32⅛	14	Itnos Inc	128	25	24⅛	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
43⅛	25⅝	GleasnWk .44	26	21	26½	26	26½	—⅜
26⅞	16⅛	Global Marin	183	16	19⅛	18	18	—⅜
40	25½	Globe Un .60	17	11	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—½
27⅞	14½	GoldnWs Fin	35	15	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Goodrich 1	106	9	26⅛	26⅛	26½	+⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33½	26½	Goodyear .92	723	10	27⅞	26½	26⅝	—⅜
30⅛	19½	GorJwlyA .24	5	17	22⅛	22	22	
40⅛	29⅝	GouldInc 1	136	11	32¼	30	30	—¼
30⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.50	136	12	26¼	26	26	
22	13½	GrandUn .80	44	11	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
48⅛	24⅛	Grant W 1.50	128	15	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
41⅛	22	GrayDrg 1.50	25	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
46⅛	23½	GtAMtg 2.73e	152	14	38	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
22	14⅛	Grt AtlPac	377		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
39½	25⅛	GtLkDr 1.20a	4	14	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GtNorIr 1.10e	24	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
57	43½	GtNoNk 1.60	16	15	48⅛	48	48⅛	+⅛
35	23⅛	GtWnFin .30e	252	9	25½	24	24⅛	+⅛
19½	6⅛	Gt Wn Unit	2		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12⅛	GtWnUnit pf	13		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
30⅛	22	GreenGiant 1	14	10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
23⅛	16½	Greyhd 1.04	158	10	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Greyhnd wt	104		4	3⅞	3⅞	
26⅛	12⅝	Grolier .90	53	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
45⅛	25⅛	Guardian Ind	29	27	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
48⅝	34⅛	GuarMI 4.20e	28	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
59⅝	41⅛	GfLfHld .81e	314	10	47	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
30	22	Gulf Oil 1.50	2118	11	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Gulf Resrce	115		9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
15⅛	7⅛	GlfRes pfA	6		12½	12	12⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅝	GlfRe pfB.32k	37		14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅛	GlfStUtl 1.04	118	12	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
64⅛	58⅛	GulfSU pf4.40	z300		63	63	63	
44⅛	27⅛	GulfWn .64	249	8	29½	28⅛	29½	+1½
15⅝	7⅛	GlfWnInd wt	143		8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	—⅛
148½	93⅛	GulfW pf1.75	2		94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1
186½	117⅛	GulfW pf 3.50	1		121	120	120	—1
81⅝	56⅛	GulfW pf 3.87	9		59	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
77	67⅛	GulfW pf5.5	1		76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6½	Gulton Ind	14	229	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛

H

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	34⅛	HackWat 2.36	11	19	38⅛	38	38	
26	17⅛	Hall Print .80	115	7	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
165	67⅛	Hallburt 1.05	226	39	149	146⅝	147⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13⅛	HamPap .50	16	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Hammnd .40	110	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
42⅛	10½	Handlmn .68	36	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	HanesCo .60	20	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
60⅛	47⅛	HannaM 1.35	47	22	54⅝	53⅛	54	+⅛
47	27½	Harcourt 1	8	17	29	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
22	15	Hardecs .16	292	20	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Harnischfg 1	26	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
59	44⅛	Harris Int 1	35	21	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Harsco Cp 1	6	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
32⅛	22⅛	HartSMrx .80	19	14	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
25⅛	25⅛	HarteHk .15e	16	23	26	25⅛	26	+⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Hawii El 1.56	1	11	28⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Hayes Albn 1	5	9	18	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Hazeltine	12	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
27⅛	4⅛	HCA Ind	13		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
63	36	HellthTex .24	2	35	55	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
20	13	HeclaM .33f	68	33	18½	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
47½	37⅛	HeinzHJ 1.04	114	14	43	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
30⅛	27½	HelenaRu .76	79	15	23⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Helene Curt			5	4⅛	4⅛	
41	24⅛	Heller Int .80	143	16	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
24⅛	13⅛	HelmePd .50	22	9	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Holmer Payn	355	17	32	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hemisph Cap	25		3⅛	3	3⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	HemInc .55e	3		7⅛	7	7	—⅛
78	52⅛	Hercules 1.12	272	20	72⅛	[illegible]	71⅛	+
28⅛	21⅛	HershF 1.10	23	13	22	21⅛	21½	—⅛
656	48⅛	Heublein .52	184	25	50⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
94⅛	45⅛	Hew Pack .20	145	60	856	85⅛	85⅛	—⅛
14⅛	6⅛	High Voltge	26		7⅛	7	7⅛	
60	31⅛	Hilton Hot 1	45	17	35	34½	35	
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	15		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
38	35	HobrtMf .64	25	26	35	34	34⅛	—⅛
39½	27⅛	HoernWal .97	15	14	34½	34½	34½	—⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Hoff Electrn	86	9	13½	13	13	—⅛
55⅛	33⅛	HolldyInn .27	281	25	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	—⅛
82½	52	HolldyA 1.70f	1		52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13	HollySug .83e	13		71⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
30⅛	18	Homestke .40	420	2	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛	+1
170⅛	115½	Honywll 1.40	198	29	120⅛	119⅛	120	+⅛
44½	32	HoovrBl 1.20	23	11	34½	33⅛	34	
44⅛	11⅛	Horizon Cp	118	2	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Hospit Atll	47	14	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
45⅛	26⅛	HospAm .06e	59	27	29	28⅛	29⅛	—⅛
42⅛	2⅛	Host Intl .36	11	21	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Houdail .60a	81	8	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Houg Mift .40	x15	12	16	16	16	+⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	6	House Fabric	66	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
40	26½	HouseF .85	217	11	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+¼
64⅛	47⅛	HousF pf2.50	27		48⅛	48	48	
89⅛	59⅛	HousF pf2.37	5		61	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
56⅛	42⅛	HousLP 1.43	179	14	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
66⅛	39⅛	HouNGas .69	78	23	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
68⅛	42⅛	HouGpf2.50	3		65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—⅛
34⅛	22⅛	owJohn .16	55	34	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Howmet .73	21	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Hubbd 1.49e	228	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
26⅛	18⅛	HudBay .80e	1	16	23	23	23	
14⅛	8⅛	Hugh Hat .40	2	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
30⅛	15	HuttnEF .30e	16	6	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
39	25⅛	HuyckCp .24a	49	35	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Hydromt .12e	18	17	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛

I

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅛	29½	IdahoPw 1.76	10	11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
19⅛	15	Ideal Bas .70	68	10	15⅛	15½	15⅛	—⅛
87⅛	78⅛	Ideal pf 4.75	4		81⅛	81	81⅛	+⅛
29⅛	8⅛	IdealToy .53f	15	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
39⅛	24	IlCent 1.22	49	8	25⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
151	112	IlCent pfA 6	7		111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	—1⅛
65⅛	50	Ill Con pf3.50	17		51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
38⅛	28⅛	Ill Powr 2.20	68	13	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
31	27⅛	Ill Pow pf2.04	z70		29⅛	29	29	+⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Impri Cp Am	97	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
54⅛	38⅛	INA Cp 1.50	245	8	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Income Capit	2		9	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	IncCCu .90e	24		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Indian Hd .80	17	8	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
28⅛	23⅛	IndnaGs 1.84	45	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
105⅛	99	IndiaM pf7.76	z50		104⅛	104	104	
31⅛	24⅛	IndpIspI 1.62	3	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
45	21⅛	Indsti Nat .96	22	12	39⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
71	55	IngerRd 2.08	137	14	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—⅛
48⅛	42	IngRd pf2.35	10		46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
45⅛	43	InConfA 1.60	13	14	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1
37	30	Inland It 2	65	8	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Inmont .15e	95	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Insilco .70	106	9	13⅛	12⅛	13	—⅛
24	17⅛	InsIlc pfA1.25	5		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
52⅛	32⅛	InspirCop 2	x14	9	47	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
55⅛	42⅛	Interco 1.28	15	14	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
32⅛	26¼	Intrlkinc 1.83	15	8	27	26⅛	27	
448⅛	331⅛	IBM 5.60	x377	37	442	438⅛	438⅛	+2⅛
35⅛	17⅛	IntChm Nuc	273	14	19½	19	19	—½
97	53	IfFlaFr .42b	145	75	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
40⅛	26⅛	IntHarv 1.60a	319	10	32⅛	32	32	—⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Int Indust	237		3⅛	3	3	—⅛
15⅛	9	IntIndA pf	57		10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
27⅛	15	IntMinCh .40	342	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Int Mng	33	122	11⅛	10⅛	11	+⅛
35⅛	24⅛	IntMultif 1.25	29	11	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Int Nickel 1	735	22	33⅛	33	33⅛	—⅛
43	32⅛	Int Pap 1.50	251	19	40	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Int Rectifier	76	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
64⅛	45⅛	IntT&T 1.24	1345	13	51⅛	50⅛	53⅛	+⅛
119	92⅛	IntT&T pfH 4	27		93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
112⅛	88	IT&T pfI 4.50	18		91⅛	91	91⅛	—⅛
112	86⅛	IntT&T pfJ 4	65		87	86⅛	87	+⅛
139⅛	85	IntT&T pfK4	64		87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—⅛
80⅛	60⅛	IT&TpfN 2.25	80		62	61⅛	62	+1
107	83⅛	IntT&T pfO 5	6		91	90	92	—⅛
25⅛	20⅛	IntUtil .75	291	12	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
62⅛	47⅛	Int Util A	7		55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
43⅛	32	IntUtl pf1.25	1		36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Interpace 1	20	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
95	67⅛	Interpce pf 5	3		69⅛	69	69	—⅛
36⅛	19	IntpbGp .55e	14	8	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
22⅛	12	Intrst Bros	20	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
20	17⅛	IntersPw 1.32	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15⅛	5	Interst Strs	137		5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7	Interst Unit	25	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅛	20	IowBeef 1.48f	22	9	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅛
20	17⅛	Iowa El 1.30	40	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅛	18	IowaIGs 1.44	15	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
25⅛	21⅛	IowaPLt 1.68	45	10	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
23⅛	20	IowaPSv 1.44	19	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
18⅛	6⅛	IpcoHosp .15f	76	75	6⅛	5⅛	6	—⅛
44⅛	29	ITE Imp .60b	15	13	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
73⅛	38	Itek Corp	369	19	40	35⅛	36⅛	—1⅛

J-K

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅛	19⅛	JamesF .32	21	16	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Jantzen .60	11	11	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
16⅛	15⅛	JapanF 1.73e	55		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
		JpnF fn1.73e	23		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
73⅛	42⅛	JeffnPilot .92	128	24	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅛
114⅛	109⅛	JerCP pf9.36	z80		112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+⅛
103	97	JerCPLt pf 8	z210		103	102	102	—½

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64⅛	40⅛	Jewel Co 1.66	215	13	50	50	50	—⅛
42⅛	24⅛	Jim Walt .56	221	9	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
47	27⅛	JimW pf 1.60	132		29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Jim Walt pf 1	250		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
27⅛	22⅛	JHanin 1.95e	45		25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
41⅛	25⅛	JohnMan 1.20	387	9	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
133	94⅛	JohnJoh .40a	182	59	127	124⅛	125	—1
37⅛	33⅛	Johns Svc .80	37	13	32	31⅛	31⅛	
71⅛	56	John Svc pf 2	10		57	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
63	53⅛	JonLogn .80	3	16	53⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—⅛
22⅛	12⅛	JoneLau 1.35	63	7	19⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
30	21⅛	Jorgnsn 1.30b	2	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
25⅛	24⅛	Jostens .73	80	12	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
72⅛	28⅛	Joy Mfg 1.40	67	13	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
26⅛	15⅛	KaisAlum .50	90	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
67⅛	57	Kais 57pf 4.75	2		59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	KaiserCem .50	75	10	11	11	11	
43	22⅛	KaiCm pf2.50	23		36	36	36	
19⅛	16⅛	KaiCm pf1.37	28		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	KaneMilr .10	9	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
35	29⅛	KCtyPLt 2.12	33	9	32⅛	32	32⅛	+⅛
45⅛	37⅛	KC Sou Ind 2	7	8	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
26⅛	21⅛	KanGcEl 1.52	537	8	22⅛	21⅛	22	—⅛
18⅛	14	KanNeb 1.02	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
33⅛	23⅛	KaPLt 1.43	12	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7	Katy Ind	42	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
39⅛	22⅛	Katy pfB 1.46	6		22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
52⅛	35⅛	Kauf Brd .12	134	28	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
15⅛	8⅛	KawecBrl .20	17	41	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
25⅛	16⅛	KayserRo .60	43	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
33	27⅛	Keebler .70	16	13	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1
14⅛	7⅛	KeeneCp .10	8	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Kellerind .40	21	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	23	Kellogg 1.08	74	18	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
34⅛	23⅛	KelseyH 1.30	17	8	27	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	Kennmtl .84	8	10	27	26⅛	27	+⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Kennecott 1	439	9	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
29	23	KyUtil 1.74	18	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
73⅛	37⅛	KerrMcG .60	67	33	70	69	69⅛	+⅛
33⅛	15	KeysCon .22e	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
34⅛	21⅛	KiddeCo .60a	51	7	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
42⅛	35⅛	KimbClk 1.20	58	15	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
29⅛	10⅛	KingsD St .28	75	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
30	27⅛	Kirsch Co .72	21	14	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
47⅛	30⅛	KLM Airlin	22		35	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
57⅛	41⅛	KnightN .28	37	27	51⅛	50	51⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Koehrg .30e	18	10	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
41⅛	30⅛	Koppers 1.72	5	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
13	8⅛	Korecorp Ind	61	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
53⅛	43⅛	Kraftco 1.77	22	12	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
51⅛	30⅛	Kresge SS .17	396	52	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
47⅛	21⅛	Kroehler .80	10	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
33⅛	19	Kroger 1.30	53	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Kysor Ind .60	2	9	16	16	16	+⅛

L

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	19⅛	LaclGas 1.50	11	8	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
35⅛	22	LaneBry .65b	13	13	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Larwin 2.67e	43	11	31	30	30⅛	—⅛
15⅛	—	Latrobe Stl	24	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	LearSieg .20	173	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
38	29⅛	LearSg pf2.25	9		29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Leasc .40	981	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
41⅛	26⅛	Leasco pf2.20	72		27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
62⅛	40⅛	Leasewy .44b	56	16	[illegible]	39	39	—1⅛
37⅛	17⅛	LeedsN .33	25	12	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
19	12⅛	Leesona .40	x12		16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
20	14⅛	LehPCem.60	89	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	LehVal Ind	24		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	Lehmn 1.57e	25		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
39⅛	16⅛	Lennar Corp	43	8	17	16⅛	16	—⅛
46⅛	30⅛	Lenox .50b	2	25	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
14⅛	11⅛	LeverFd Cap	4		12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	LevFdIn .75e	6		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
59⅛	40⅛	LeviStrau .40	118	17	41⅛	41	41	—⅛
1½	17⅛	Levitz Furn	432	31	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6	LFE Cp	22		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
52	37	LibbOd 2.20	105	9	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
91⅛	77	Lib OF pf4.75	8		78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	LibbMcNL			5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	LibrtyCp .23a	23	14	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LibertyLn .50	20	8	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
74⅛	36	Liggt My 2.50	67	12	42⅛	41	41	—⅛
89	54⅛	LillyEli .76	85	41	77⅛	76	77	+1
48⅛	34⅛	LincNat 1.08	101	13	39⅛	38	38⅛	—⅛
97⅛	74⅛	LincNt pf 3	3		81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Lionel Corp	142	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Littonind .32f	529		11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
30⅛	12⅛	Litton plc pf	2		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
63⅛	37	Litton cv pf 3	1		38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Litton pf B 2	34		21	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
15⅛	8	Lockheed Air	91	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
60⅛	37⅛	LoewsCp 1.16	231	10	41⅛	39	39	—2

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	16½	LomasFin .32	149	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
53⅛	36½	LomMt 3.53e	25	14	51⅛	51	51⅛	+⅛
19⅛	9½	Londontvn	19	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
29	20	LoneStarln 1	91	9	20⅛	20	20⅛	—⅛
43½	25⅛	LoneStG 1.40	119	15	28½	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
25⅛	23⅛	LongIsLt 1.42	94	10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
61	57	LIL pf E 4.25	z100		61	61	61	+1
109½	103	LIL pf J 8.12	z50		107	107	107	
85½	65	LongsDrg .48	57	47	76	75	76	+1⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Loral Corp	17	25	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
55½	37½	LoLandExp 1	473	24	41½	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
31⅛	22⅛	La Pacif	525	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
38⅛	29⅛	LousvGE 1.80	57	12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
35	23½	Lowenstn .90	34	8	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
14	9	LTV Corp	137		9⅛	9	9⅛	
56	26⅛	LTV Cp pf 5	3		33	32½	33	+⅛
55	35⅛	Lubrizol .43	76	33	42	40⅛	42⅛	—⅛
22⅛	13⅛	LuckySt .52b	89	15	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
22	17½	Ludlow 1.08	129	10	185	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
33	16	LukensStl .80	29	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
10	5⅛	LVO Corp	170	22	7½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
11½	7⅛	Lykes Yngst	78		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
29⅛	23½	Lykes Yng pf	60		24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
22½	11⅛	LynchCSy .40	7	18	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛

M

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	9	MacAnd For	14	11	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	MacDonald	30		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
16½	10½	Macke .30a	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11	
14⅛	9⅛	Macmill .52f	43	10	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
48	34⅛	Macy RH 1	59	13	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
63½	57⅛	Macypf 4.25	z60		59	59	59	
17⅛	12	MadFd 1.45e	60		12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
5	2⅛	Mad Sq Gar	87	25	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
25½	17	MagicChf .32	38	12	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
52½	21⅛	Magnavox 1.20	379	13	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Mallory .96	9	13	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅛
37	28	MalHyde .32	47	27	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
24½	13⅛	Manhind .56b	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
38⅛	22⅛	Manpowr .72	7	17	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
39⅛	30	MfrsHan 1.56	216	12	34⅛	33	33	—1⅛
42⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .52	400	27	38⅛	36	36	—1⅛
49⅛	25⅛	Marathon Mf	202	11	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
38⅛	26	MarthnO 1.60	247	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
31⅛	21	Marcor .80	783	11	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
63⅛	43	Marcor pf A2	23		46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
54⅛	27⅛	Maremnt .96f	348	14	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
36⅛	29	MarMid 1.80	84	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
57⅛	33	MarionLb .21	50	43	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
69	34½	Marlen 1.16e	437	19	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
75⅛	7	Marqutt Cem	73	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
41	30	Marriott	151	59	43	36⅛	38⅛	—⅛
38⅛	31⅛	MarshFd 1.18	12	15	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅛	MartinM 1.15	38	7	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MarIMAI .40	34	24	9⅛	9⅛	928	1
38	22⅛	MrylcCup .59	17	14	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
65½	36⅛	Masco Cp .20	133	37	53⅛	48½	49⅛	+1⅛
33½	25⅛	Masonite	93	15	29	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Massey Fer	158	11	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32⅛	25⅛	MassM 1.95e	11	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
35⅛	18½	Matsush .28e	99	10	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	—⅛
		Matsu fn.28e	5		24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
54⅛	38	MayDStr 1.60	128	14	43⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
32⅛	14⅛	MayerOsc .65	7	18	312	31⅛	31⅛	+
26⅛	10⅛	MaysJW .50	13	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
46⅛	33	Maytag 1.20a	23	18	39	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
35⅛	23⅛	MCA Inc .64	1611		27⅛	27	27	—⅛
29⅛	19⅛	McCord .58	x43	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
32⅛	21	McCrory 1.20	33	6	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
80⅛	32⅛	McDermott 1	95	34	72	70⅛	70⅛	—1
77⅛	50	McDonalds	688	75	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+⅛
46⅛	32½	McDonD .40b	104	10	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
45	32	McG Ed 1.50	53	13	33	32	32⅛	—⅛
29⅛	12⅛	cGrwH .48	162	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34½	24⅛	Mc GH pf1.20	5		24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4	McGreg Don	19	19	4	4	4	
95	41½	McIntyre	z400		48	46½	47⅛	—⅛
20⅛	15⅛	McKee .45e	3	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
47	28½	McLeanT .60	78	13	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
24	15⅛	McLouthStl	66	12	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
20⅛	12⅛	McNeil .70	12	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	Mead Cp .60	320	14	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
46⅛	39½	Mead pfA2.80	9		40	39½	39½	—1
47	39⅛	Mead pfB2.80	19		40	40	40	—⅛
47½	31½	Medusa 1.25	16	11	32	31½	31½	
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp .2	22	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
39½	24⅛	MelvShe .43	106	24	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
35½	12⅛	Memorex Cp	180		13⅛	12½	12⅛	—½
152⅛	114⅛	MercanS 1.40	2	25	158	5	158	+⅛
100⅛	69	Merck 1.18	413	46	93½	92⅛	93⅛	+⅛
30	17½	Meredith .70	9	10	18	17⅛	8	+⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.38¼	.27½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.68	.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.21¼	.18¾
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	133.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	82.86	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	49-50	37-38
Lead spot lb.	.16-15½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.53-.53¾	.50½-½
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.83½	1.71¾
Zinc, E St. L basis lb.	.19-.19½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.110	1.51½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	487.9	397.8

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Feb. 7, 1973

World Sugar No. 11: March 9.19.25, May 8.81.84, July 8.17-23, Sept. 7.76 n, Oct. 7.82-57, March 7.35.

Wool: May 193.5 b, July 186.0, Oct. 188.5 b.

Cocoa: March 34.35, May 32.65, July 32.23, Sept. 32.52, Dec. 32.77, March 33.03.

Copper: March 54.85, May 55.80, July 55.90, Sept. 56.30, Oct. 56.35, Dec. 56.50, Jan. 55.55, March 56.85.

Orange juice: March 42.70 b, May 12.55, July 44.08, Sept. 44.75 b, March 45.45 a.

Potato: March 5.90, April 6.26, May 6.89, Nov. 3.38.

Silver: Feb. 212.20, March 213.20, May 216.10, July 218.50, Sept. 220.80, Dec. 224.20, Jan. 225.20, March 227.20, May 229.30.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Mar	36.70	37.30	36.65	37.22	—3
May	36.60	37.11	36.50	37.03	—5
Jul	36.51	36.85	36.22	36.78	+3
Oct	34.83	35.02	34.83	b35.00	
Dec	33.03	33.15	33.00	33.14	—6
Mar	32.77	32.16	32.11	b32.18	—2
May	33.15	33.15	33.15	b33.15	—20
Jul	33.20	33.20	33.20	b33.20	—20

b—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.37½	2.41	2.32¾	2.33¾	2.43
May	2.28	2.38	2.21½	2.21¾	2.31½
Jul	2.10	2.15	2.07⅛	2.08	2.17¼
Sep	2.09	2.13	2.05⅛	2.07	2.15¼
Dec	2.10	2.15	2.07	2.07¼	2.17
CORN					
Mar	1.54¾	1.54⅞	1.50¾	1.57	1.55⅜
May	1.49¾	1.50	147	1.47¼	1.51¼
Jul	1.44¼	1.44¼	1.42	1.42	1.45¼
Sep	1.39	1.39½	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.39½
Dec	1.33¾	1.34	1.33	1.33½	1.34
Mar	1.35½	1.36	1.35	1.35¾	1.36
SOYBEANS					
Mar	5.38	5.38¾	5.22	5.38¾	5.28¾
May	5.13	5.15¾	4.96	5.15¾	5.05¼
Jul	4.95	4.98¼	4.78½	4.98¼	4.88¼
Aug	4.79¾	4.84¼	4.64¾	4.84¼	4.74¼
Sep	4.28	4.35	4.26½	4.34	4.36½
Nov	3.75	3.81	3.73¼	3.77¾	3.83
Jan	3.74	3.77	3.71¼	3.74¾	3.81¼
Mar	3.72	3.75¼	3.70¼	3.74¾	3.80¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.80	12.10	11.40	11.95	11.85
May	11.90	12.25	11.53	12.17	11.96
Jul	11.86	12.35	11.61	12.23	12.02
Aug	11.80	12.20	11.55	12.15	11.91
Sep	11.53	11.82	11.25	11.75	11.60
Oct	10.43	10.63	10.23	10.63	10.53
Dec	9.75	10.02	9.65	10.22	9.90
Jan	9.80	10.32	9.65	10.02	9.82
Mar	9.91	9.95	9.25	b9.95	a10.00
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	199.03	201.03	193.30	199.00	198.03
May	190.50	191.30	184.83	191.53	189.80
Jul	188.03	189.03	182.20	188.00	187.20
Aug	185.00	188.00	183.40	185.20	185.40
Sep	177.53	180.50	171.53	177.03	176.50
Oct	144.00	144.00	139.73	137.13	144.00
Dec	123.50	128.50	[illegible]	126.00	130.50
Jan	121.50	122.80	[illegible]	122.00	126.53

B+Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Feb	211.53	214.30	210.70	214.00	210.80
Apr	213.00	216.70	212.80	216.70	213.00
Jun	216.00	219.00	215.20	218.80	215.50
Aug	218.03	221.50	217.50	221.03	217.50
Oct	221.23	223.40	219.80	223.40	219.00
Dec	222.40	225.60	221.90	225.60	221.70
Feb	224.20	227.40	224.00	227.40	223.80
Apr	226.10	229.20	225.93	229.20	225.80
Jun	227.70	230.80	227.70	230.80	228.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	44.49	44.52	43.60	43.60	44.50
Apr	43.53	43.53	42.55	42.60	43.55
Jun	43.63	43.60	42.67	42.85	43.70
Aug	43.25	43.25	42.12	42.12	43.10
Oct	42.50	42.50	41.55	41.62	42.50
Dec	42.25	42.25	41.45	41.53	a42.25
Feb	42.00	42.25	a41.25	b41.55	42.10

Sales: Feb 3456; April 6868; June 3170; Aug 1127; Oct 420; Dec 245; Feb 44.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Feb	36.75	37.80	36.25	37.70	36.60
Mar	41.25	41.45	40.75	41.15	41.25
Apr	44.70	45.00	44.30	44.80	44.90
May	41.25	41.35	40.85	41.25	41.20
Jun	41.80	42.10	41.80	42.10	41.90
Jul	—	—	—	b42.60	n42.50
Aug	—	—	—	n43.50	n43.50
Sep	47.70	47.70	47.60	47.70	47.55

Sales: Feb 18; March 670; April 32; May 272; June 5; July 0; Aug 0; Sep 5.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	34.60	34.60	33.80	33.85	34.47
Apr	31.10	31.15	30.93	30.03	31.10
Jun	31.75	31.75	a30.70	31.05	31.70
Jul	31.70	31.83	30.83	31.05	32.03
Aug	29.90	29.90	29.25	29.25	29.92
Oct	27.50	27.50	25.50	b26.85	27.47
Dec	27.50	27.50	26.80	b26.97	27.50

Sales: Feb 600; April 1838; June 450; July 280; Aug 110; Oct 140; Dec 108.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Feb	49.53	49.60	48.20	a48.20	49.30
Mar	49.50	49.59	48.25	48.25	49.70
May	49.40	49.40	48.27	48.27	49.70
Jul	48.35	48.35	47.02	47.05	48.42
Aug	46.20	46.20	45.07	45.15	46.60

Sales: Feb 1932; March 2456; May 1785; July 1200; Aug 444.

Open Interest: Feb 2514; March 5571; May 5273; July 4523; Aug 1539.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Feb. 7, 1973

EastnAirL	408,400	14½	—1⅜
Gulf Oil	211,800	25¾	—⅜
Swift Co	208,630	32	—⅜
Cont Oil	190,200	41¼	—1½
Phillips Pet	189,530	43¾	—1⅛
Borg Warn	166,800	31¼	—¾
Allied Chem	140,330	31⅜	+⅛
Exxon Cp	138,500	90½	—1⅞
Chrysler	138,030	37	+¼
TexGlf Inc	135,103	22¼	+⅜
IntTelTel	134,630	53⅝	+⅜
Skyline Cp	126,330	25⅝	—1⅜
Blair John	125,300	11	—⅜
Pan Am	121,733	8¾	+⅛
Evans Pd	117,300	19	+½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.96	15.72
Advances	480	618
Declines	951	732
Unchanged	353	427
Total Issues	1781	1777
New 1972-73 highs	10	7
New 1972-73 lows	116	128

Most Actives—American

LoewsTh wt	159,630	14¼	—1⅜
Nat Gn wt n	55,400	1⅛	—⅛
Franks Nur	50,433	8½	—3⅛
McCull Oil	48,400	12¼	—⅛
Champ Ho	46,700	9⅜	—⅛
Inexco Oil	46,400	18¼	—⅜
Reserve OG	37,230	10⅝	—⅛
Sterndent	36,292	10¼	
Husky Oil	35,230	22⅞	—⅜
Gt Bas Pet	34,600	3½	—⅛

Approx total stock sales 7,960,030
Stock sales year ago 6,825,175

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.66	25.40	25.47	—.08

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind.	981.94	989.16	965.53	963.32	—11.59
20 Trn	234.79	235.55	231.52	232.41	—1.47
15 Util	113.88	114.93	113.32	113.27	—0.19
65 Stk	311.04	313.37	306.53	307.55	—2.87

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	129.30	125.72	127.23	—0.94
20 Railroads	41.31	40.68	40.88	—0.02
55 Utilities	57.41	57.41	55.67	—0.12
500 Stocks	115.48	113.34	113.66	—0.79

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.08	61.37	61.37	—0.43
Industrials	68.26	67.45	67.45	—0.47
Transportation	42.76	42.19	42.23	—0.25
Utility	40.37	40.06	40.06	—0.18
Finance	75.23	74.22	74.22	—1.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 6	307,860	403,130	3,794
Feb. 5	314,035	410,243	5,527
Feb. 2	307,187	430,802	5,562
Feb. 1	330,810	441,249	5,729
Jan. 31	731,106	402,206	4,351

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-18

Bearings	Getty Oil	TexGlf Inc
Giles Svc	HarteHks N	Trinity Ind
CredFin wt	Rohm Haas	Utah Intl
FactorA		

NEW LOWS-116

Addressog	Gn Dynam	Publick Ind
Alexandrs	Hart Sc Mx	RCA
AGenConv	Hobart Mfg	Redman Ind
AMF Inc	IlICent pfA	RobrtsnH
Amstar Cp	Ipco Hospit	Ronson
Ancorp Svc	Itek Corp	Roper Corp
ArcataN pf	Jim Walter	Royal Ind
Armst Ck	JimW 1.60pf	Sbd Wld Air
BakrOil T wt	Katyind pfB	Sheller Glob
Bard CR	Kaysr Roth	Skyline Cp
Bobbie Brks	Keller Ind	Swst Airmot
Champ Int	Lartobe Stl	Sparton Cp
ChiMilw Cp	Lear Siegler	Super Valu
CtSIGs pfA	Lear Sieg pf	Systron Don
Collins Fd	Leasco Corp	Talley pfB
Colum Pict	Leaseway	Texas Ind
Cone Mills	Leeds North	Thokol
ContAirLin	Lionel Corp	Thompn JW
Cooper Lab	La Pacif	Tool Resrch
Cowles Com	Magnavox	TranW Fin
Cumm Eng	Mallory	Unit Brands
Dayin Hud	MariMa Alb	US FarSec
Dreyfus Cp	Memorex	Walt Murr
Easco Corp	Midld Ross	Warnaco
EastnAirL	Mohwk Dat	Warner Co
Eaton Cp pf	Munford	WarnC pfB
Elixir Ind	Munford f	Watkins Jhn
Envirtch Cp	Narco Scien	Well McLn
Falstaff	NatCashR	Wn Pac Ind
FedSignS	NoAm Rock	Wstn Union
Fieldcrst M	NorARk pfB	WnUn 4.60pf
Fst Chart	Nwst Airl	Weyr 2.75pf
FstNatBos	NwstStW	Whittakr
FooteConB	Norton Co	Winnebago
FooteMin pf	Omark Ind	Witco Ch pf
Franklin Mt	Owens Cng	Woolworth
Froehf Corp	Pamida Inc	Woolwth pf
GAF Corp	Plan Resrch	Zayre Corp
Gen Devlp		Zurn Ind

U.S. Confirms Fed Sells DM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told a congressional panel today that the United States has been engaged in some "modest intervention" in foreign exchange markets to keep the deutsche mark within the band established in December, 1971.

But he refused to disclose, under questioning, the net amount of such transactions, which are usually carried out by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Shultz and Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker obviously were trying to avoid any comment on the international monetary situation that would further upset the markets as they appeared before the Joint Economic Committee.

They said they are not planning any special international meetings on the European monetary turmoil.

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Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann — Bankhaus Friedrich Simon Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien — Banque Ameribas — Banque de Bruxelles, S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme — Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque de l'Union Parisienne — Banque Worms
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Williams, Glyn & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in $	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
46	24	MarrLyn .56	171	11	25¾	25¼	25¼—
870	60	Mes sr pf2.20	21		164	163½	162 +3½
10½	8½	MesabTr .86e	84	12	9½	9¼	9¼— ½
29	4¾	Mesta Mch	3		15%	15½	15%+ ¼
37½	16¾	MGM	26	14	21½	21¼	21½— ⅜
39	27¼	Metrom .50b	28	17	28½	28½	28½
1001	97	MetrE pf7.48	z100		97	99	99 —1
98⅜	82¼	MGIC Inv .10	634	72	83¾	83¾	83⅞— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Mich Gs Ut 1	61	12	18¾	17⅝	18 — ⅛
16¾	14¾	Mich Tube 1	1	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
24⅜	15	Microdot .40e	21	8	15½	15½	15½— ⅛
24½	15¼	MidContT .96		13	12	18⅜	18	18⅜+ ⅛
28¾	19⅜	MidSUtil 1.0	236	12	25¾	24⅜	25⅛+ ⅜
11½	13¼	MidsM 1.63e	76	10	16	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
18½	1.4¼	MidI Ross .80	296	10	15	14	14⅛— ⅜
69⅝	45½	MilesLbs 1.28	76	20	58⅜	57¾	58
47½	27½	MiltBrad .36e	28	20	27¾	27¾	27½— ⅛
85⅞	74¼	MinnMM .96	495	38	84	82½	83⅛— ⅛
24	19½	MinnPLt 1.41	16	8	21¾	21⅜	21⅜— ¼
30⅝	23	MissnEqu .24	142	17	24⅞	24¼	24½
21½	14½	MissRivr .90	16	10	16	16	17¾— ⅛
84	46⅝	MoPac A 5		1	5	82½	82½	82½— ⅜
18⅜	14⅜	oPMubS .84b		5	11	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
75⅞	49½	MobilOil 2.80		700	12	72⅜	70	70¾— 1⅛
48⅜	23¾	Mohas 1.10		59	10	24⅞	24	43⅝+ ⅜
87⅞	8¼	Mohwk Data		370		8½	8	8 — ⅛
25¼	19½	Mohk Rub 1		14	7	21	20¾	20¾— 1⅛
20½	10½	Molybden		72	18	14½	15	15¼— ¾
3¾	2½	Molybden pf			8	9⅝	2⅜	2⅜—
30⅞	14½	Monarch .40		8		15⅞	15⅝	15⅝— 1⅛
19½	9⅜	Monogm Ind		56	9	10¾	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
48⅝	26½	MonroEq .40		6	19	31⅞	31½	31+ ⅞
57½	46	Monsant 1.80		344	14	50¼	49⅞	50¼+ ⅛
66⅛	58½	Monse pf 2.75		3		60½	60⅛	60⅛— ⅝
43	30	MonIDUI 1.94		17	10	36½	36⅛	36⅛— ⅝
37⅞	26¾	MotPw 1.74		39	12	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
1.4⅜	12	mony M 1.04e		44	12	13⅞	13⅜	13¾+ ⅛
19¾	12¼	Moor McCor		33	11	16¾	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
82.4⅞	77½	MorganJ 2.92		264	14	99¼	96½	96½— 3¼
20⅞	15¾	MorKnu .81f		10	5	16⅜	16	16¼— 1⅛
40⅜	25⅜	MorseEl Pd		62	17	29⅜	29	29⅜+ ⅜
19⅞	10¾	Morse Sh .75		175	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅝— ⅜
25¾	21⅜	MtgTrA 2.25e		62	10	22⅞	22¾	22½
35⅝	26½	MorNor .84		61	13	26⅝	26½	26½+ ⅛
88	60	Motorola .60e		257	36	126	123⅛	123⅛— 1⅜
80.4⅜	31¼	MtFuel S 1.80		195	1	72⅜	68¾	70
23¾	19⅜	MtSteTT 1.36		23	10	22⅜	22	22 + ⅛
25¼	13	MSL Ind			6	11	21¾	21	21 — ¼
19⅜	11½	Munford .28		17	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	umfr dpf.40		14		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
38¾	26¾	Munsing 1.04		2	8	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
27½	19⅛	Murphoil 1.20		15	10	21⅞	21¾	21¾— ⅛
66½	32½	Murph Oil .60		53	23	59¼	57¾	58¾— ½
48	27¾	MurrOh .60b			9	12	30⅛	29¾	29¾— ⅛
19¼	17½	MutOm 1.21e		31		18½	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛
35¼	13	MyersL .80e		55	10	16	15¾	15¾— ⅛

N

64¼	53	Nabisco 2.30	32	15	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞— ⅝
67½	54	Nalco Ch .83	24	32	65⅝	64¾	65⅜+ ⅜
40¼	19¼	Narco Sci .60	64	15	19½	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
61⅞	8	NashuaCp .52	10	25	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛+ ⅛
51	25¾	NatAirln .10e	47	10	27	26¼	26¼
29⅛	19	N Avia 1.45e	26		19¾	19	19¾+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅞	Nat Can .45	17	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜
30¼	26	Nat Can pf 1.50	1		29½	29½	29½— ½
38⅝		NatCash .40	220		27½	62¾	26¾	26¾— ⅜
97	54¾	Nat Chem .31	13	56	88¾	87½	87¾— ½
29⅝	15¼	NatCtyL .90	19	7	15⅜	15½	15½
20⅞	15⅛	Nat Distil .90	150	12	15½	15¼	15⅜+ ⅛
38¼	32¾	N Dist pf 2.25		1		37½	37½	37½
29⅛	23½	NatFuel 1.80	82	6	27	26½	26½— ⅜
365	27½	Nat Genl .50	198	6	32¾	32½	32½+ ⅛
28⅝	15¾	Nat Gyp 1.50	216	8	16⅜	15¾	15¾
39⅜	21⅜	Nat Homes 1	70	7	29⅛	28½	28⅝+ ⅛
9⅜	5½	Nat Ind .05e	37	10	3¾	3¾	3¾
1.5⅞	12⅞	NatIdn pf1.25	7		13	12¾	12¾
39¾	30⅜	N Prest 1.10a	31	6	31½	30¾	30¾— ⅜
39⅝	25⅛	N Semicndtr	39	53	36¼	36½	36⅝— ⅛
34	25⅜	NatSvInd .70	18	16	26¼	25¾	25¾— ⅛
48¼	25⅛	Nat Stand .75	30	36	33½	32	32 —1⅛
61¾	38⅞	N Starch .66	8	24	54½	54	54 — ½
46	37½	Nat Steel 2.50	30	11	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
14	7¾	Nat Tea	27	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
34.4⅛	14¾	NatUnRl .90	40	22	32	31⅝	31⅝
84	46⅝	Natomas .25	108	53	59	56⅝	57½— ⅝
19.4⅜	13⅝	Neptune .40	5	23	14⅜	14⅜
46¾	30⅜	NevPow 1.30	26	11	38	37⅝	38 + ⅝
22¼	20¼	NevPw pf1.60	2600		21¾	21⅜	21⅝
27⅜	23	NEngEl 1.60	40	10	24¾	24½	24½
41⅜	31.4⅜	NE TT 2.36	4	13	36¼	36⅛	36¼
24	9¾	Newhall .30	7		10¾	10	10¾+ ⅛
35¼	25	Newmnt 1.04	207	15	26⅝	25¾	25¾— ⅜
21¾	13½	NYHonR .25e	161	35	20⅞	20¾	20⅞+ ⅛
34½	28¾	NYS EG 2.16	101	9	30	29⅞	29⅞
65	49	NYSEIr pf3.75	2200		51½	51½	51½+ ⅛
16⅝	15	Niag MP 1.14	126	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
90.4	102	Nia M pf7.72	z20		103	103	13
74	68½	Nia M pf 5.25	z200		71	70	70 —1
53½	49¼	Nia M pf 3.90	z70		53½	53½	53⅛— ⅜
20¾	15	NiagSh 1.24e	8		18⅜	18¼	18⅜+ ⅜
16⅜	11¾	NL Ind 1	116	10	15¾	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
39⅞	38⅝	NLT Cp .60	64	17	52¼	51⅞	52 — ⅛
85¼	65½	NorfolK W 5	67	8	68½	68¼	68¼— ⅛
27⅞	18⅜	NorInCp .80	11	6	20¾	20	20⅛
51¼	34¼	NorNatGs 1.08	9	9	35½	35¼	35¼+ ⅛
27¼	16⅞	NoACoal .60			24	14	24	23½	24
35¼	28¾	NorAMt 2.50e	50	13	33	32⅝	33 + ¼
39¼	26¾	No Am Phil 1	75	10	29	28½	28¾— ⅛
36⅛	28⅝	NoAmRk 1.60		79	9	29¼	28¾	28¾— ⅛
91½	76½	NoARk pf4.75	10			77½	76½	76½
32	26½	NoARk pf1.35	1			26¼	26¼	26¼— ½
17⅛	13⅞	NoestUt 1.02	95	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅜— ⅛
16⅞	11¾	NorCenGs .60	21	13	12¾	12¾	12¾+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅞	NoIlGas 1.62	128	9	27⅜	27¼	27¼— ⅜
32¼	27½	NoIlGs pf1.90		29	28¾	29	29
31¾	21¾	NoIndPS 1.36	213	11	26	25⅞	25⅞+ ⅛
48⅜	36¼	NoNGas 2.60	31	10	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
31⅜	24½	NoStaPw 1.84	36	10	29¼	29	29¼+ ⅛
11⅝	10.9¼	NS Pw pf8.80	z100		115	115	115
99¼	92	NoStaPw pf 7	z10		97¼	97¼	97⅛+ ½
53¼	49	NS Pw pf3.60	z200		50	50	50 — ⅛
7½	4½	Northgate	33	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	Northrop 1	19	9	21¾	21¼	21¼
28¾	23¾	Northp pf1.45		1	24½	24½	24½+ ¼
35	30	Nwst Airl .45	698	22	30¾	29	29¼— 1⅛
64¾	35¼	NwtBanc 1.50	33	15	56¼	55	55 —2
39½	25½	Nwst Ind .65	65	6	26½	26⅛	26⅛— ⅛
24.½	12⅜	Nrwst Ind wt	70		13	12¾	12¾— ⅛
9.18½	8	Nwtind pfA5	18		8	88	87½	88
8.19	87	Nwrind pfC5	5		88	88	88 — ⅛
91	69	Nwstln pf4.20	13			72¼	71¼	72 — ¼
27⅜	22	NwtMut 1.72e	14		26	25	25⅜	25⅜— ⅜
40¼	29⅛	NwtSllW .76	10	10	29¼	29	29 — ¼
39¼	29¼	Nwstn 1.30	157	10	29½	28⅛	28⅝— 1
42½	32½	NortSim .19r	739	21	39⅝	38¾	38⅝— ⅛
96¾	60¾	Nort S pf1.60	7		80¼	79½	80 +1
24⅝	14¼	Nucor Corp	18	9	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
21⅞	15¼	NVF Co 3.62t	172	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼— ¼

O

21¼	9⅝	Oak Ind .32	28	11	16	15¾	15¾+ ¼
18⅛	10	Occid Pet	871		12	17¼	17⅜— ⅜
59⅞	45½	OccidPet pf 4		4		49⅜	49½	49½— ¼
69¾	41	OccidP pf3.60		21		46⅞	45⅝	45⅞— ¼
33⅜	25½	occidP pf2.16		1		26¾	26¾	26¾— ½
18¼	14½	Ogden Cp .60		65	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
34	27	Ogden pf1.87		2		28¾	28½	28½— ½
29¼	20½	OhioEdis 1.54		92	11	22	21¾	21¾— ¼
67	60¾	Oh Ed pf 4.56		250		64½	64½	64½+1
67	59½	Oh Ed pf 4.40		220		62	62	62
57½	51¾	Oh Ed pf 3.90		240		54½	54½	54½+ ½
8.14⅛	98	OPwrB pf7.60		250		100½	100½	100½ — 6
29½	21¾	Okla GE 1.32		71	14	26¼	26⅛	26⅜+ ⅛
13½	11½	OklaGE pf.80			2230	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
25¼	17½	OklaNGs 1.24			29	11	23⅝	22¾	22¾— ¼
20¾	15	Olin Corp .88		138	12	16¼	16	16 — ⅛
14½	10¾	Omarkin .10r			46	7	10⅝	9¾	9¾— ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	OneidaLt .70			24	8	17¾	16½	16½— 1
14	12½	Opelika 1				6	13	14⅜	14¼	14¼— ⅛
79	16¼	OrangeR 1.20		106	11	40¼	39½	39½— ⅜
43¾	34⅜	Otis Elev 1.40		106	11	40¼	39½	39½
40⅜	33	OutbMar1.06		x70	10	39½	37⅞	38⅛— 1
19.4⅜	13	OCE TT 2.36		4	13	36¼	36⅛	36¼
48⅜	31¼	OvernitTr .64		15	16	36	36	36
58⅛	42¾	OwenCng .81		57	17	42¾	41½	41¾— 1⅛
54⅜	36½	Owen Ill 1.40		97	9	37	36½	36⅝— ⅛
93	77	Owenil pf4.75		11		78¼	78½	78½— ½
77½	74½	owensill pf 4		1		75¾	75¾	75¾— ⅜
23½	20¾	Oxfrd Ind .60		6	8	22	21⅞	22 + ⅛

P-Q

33⅜	26⅜	PacGsEl 1.78	74	9	30	29½	29⅝
28⅝	22⅜	PacLtg 1.68	17	10	24½	23⅜	23⅝— ⅛
47	30¼	PacPetrol .50	579	30	42¾	41¾	42 + ⅜
36½	21⅜	PacPwL 1.50	54	11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
37½	17¾	Pac Swst Air	41	10	18¼	18	18
19⅜	16¼	Pac T&T 1.20	21	12	18	17¾	17¾
90⅜	84¼	Pac T&T pf 6	z100		88⅛	88⅛	88⅛— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Pac Tin .40a	4	7	11	10¾	11 + ⅛
16⅝	7½	PaineWeb .30	7	7	8¼	8 — ⅛
81	15½	PaiWe pf1.30	3		16⅝	16¼	16⅞+ ⅛
13¼	7	PalmBch.25	37	13	7½	7	7⅛
24¾	18⅛	Pamida Inc	37	29	19	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
17¾	8⅝	PanAm WAir	1217		8¾	8½	8¾+ ⅛
45⅝	31	PanHdl 1.90	144	10	42⅝	41	41 — ½
25¾	21⅝	Papercrft .60b	x148	12	23⅜	23	23⅜+ ⅛
21½	13½	Parsns .90	14	12	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+ ⅜
38	30½	ParkHan 1.04	10	14	30⅜	30½	30⅝— ⅛
23⅜	16¾	ParkPen .42a	1	13	20⅞	20⅜	20¾
97⅞	10¼	Pasco Inc	45	77	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞— ⅜
25⅞	13¼	PayL nw .27e	82	11	14	13¾	13⅜— ⅛
48	31¾	Peabody Gal	41	32	36½	35¾	35½— ⅞
6¾	2½	Penn Cent	122		3⅝	3⅜	3½— ⅛
18⅜	7	PennDix .20b	38	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
19⅞	7	Penn Fruit	4		7½	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛
99½	68⅛	Penney 1.68	185	34	92¼	90⅜	92 +1½
8.12½	107	PaPLt pf8.75	z100		111¼	111¼	111¼
9.14	107	Pa PLt pf8.60	z60		111	111	111 —1½
109¾	104	PaPLt pf8.40	z100		109	109	109 +1
47½	39	Pa PLt pf4.50	z350		61¾	60¾	60¾— ½
66	57½	Pa PLt pf4.40	z10		60	60	60 —1
31	22¾	Pennwlt 1.20		23	15	25½	25½	25½— ½
27½	23½	Penwlt pf1.60	12			26⅜	26½	26⅜+ ⅜
82	18¾	Penrzoil .80	282	15		28⅛	27½	27½— ⅜
45¾	27⅜	Pennz pf1.33	21			40¼	39½	39½— ¼
19	8⅜	PeopDrg .20	9	11		9¼	9	9⅛
32¾	31	peopGas 2.24	106	7	36	35⅛	35½— ⅛
90.3¾	67¼	PepsiCo 1		95	27	84⅞	83	83⅛— ⅞
43½	29	PerkElmr .22	201	42	36½	34⅝	34⅝— 1⅜
33½	32	Pet Inc 1.35	70	11	35½	34¾	34¾— ¼
28⅝	18¼	PetInc pf 1	11		21	20½	20½
30	18¼	Pet Inc pf.80	10		19¼	19¼	19¼+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅜	PetePaul 1.20	34	16	25⅝	25	25⅛— ⅜
33	23¾	Petrolan .24	2	19	26¼	25⅞	25⅞— ⅛
39⅝	17½	Petrim 2.10e	10		23¼	22⅝	23⅛— ¼
45	36⅜	Pfizer .64a	515	26	41¼	40	40⅜— ⅝
44½	34⅜	Phelps D 2.10	261	9	41	39½	39¾— ⅜
2	21½	PHILA El 1.64	163	10	23	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜
8.5	109¼	Phil El pf8.75	2390		112	112	112
8.09¼	100	Phil El pf7.85	228		105¾	105¾	105¾+ ⅛
35¼	19¼	PhilaSub 1.20	12	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
9.05¾	67¾	PhilMorr 1.30	346	27	131	128¼	128¾— ¾
37	8½	Philip Ind .20	60	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
32¾	16	Phil Ind pf 1	1		16½	16¼	16¼
47⅜	26¼	Phill Pet 1.30	1895	22	44⅞	43¾	43¾—1⅛

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in $	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26½	16¼	Phil VH .40	23	8	17⅛	17	17 + ⅛
51½	39¾	Pickwick Int		28	45¾	45⅜	45⅝— ⅜
20	16⅜	PiedNGs 1.24	1	9	18	18	18
33½	14½	Pier 1 Imprl	33	21	15⅞	15¾	15¾— ⅛
55¼	42⅜	Pillsbury 1.52	182	13	43¼	42⅞	43 —1¼
23⅝	14½	PlanNGas .84	125	15	21½	20¾	21 + ⅜
27⅜	16⅞	PlmorB .68	244	79	18½	17¾	17¾— ⅜
18⅜	15⅞	PittsFory .80b	2	17	16¼	16	16 — ¼
57	42¾	PittFtW pf	z10		43	43	43 — ½
49⅜	21½	Pittston .60b	892	22	32½	31½	31¾+ ⅜
36	23	Pizza Hut	52	25	24¾	24	24½— ⅛
17¾	4¾	Plan Resrch	177	10	4⅞	4½	4½— ⅛
29⅛	14⅜	Playboy .12		56	12	14½	14⅜	13⅝— 1⅛
3⅜	2¼	PlessyLid .12		59	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
		PlessyL fn.12		15		2½	2½	2½
149½	86½	Polaroid .32	752	79	112	110¾	111 +2
86¼	44⅜	Ponderosa Sy	169	61	75⅜	71½	72¼— 1⅜
20.9⅜	16¼	PopeTal .40b		13	7	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜+ ⅜
12⅜	7	PortleInc .80		3	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜— ⅛
23.7⅝	20¼	PortGEl 1.42		64	9	21	20¾	20⅝— ⅛
31½	21	PotlatchF 1		34	9	21⅜	21¼	21⅜— ⅛
18	14⅜	PotmEl 1.08		65	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞+ ⅛
66	55	PotEl pf4.50		z20		59½	59½	59½
50	36	PPG Ind 1.50		170	10	41¾	40	40 — ⅝
21⅜	11¼	Premier I .30		4	13	11¾	11¾	11¾
23.½	15¾	Prentr I pf.90		1	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
120	76½	ProctGm 1.56		115	30	110	109⅛	109½— ⅝
144	8	ProdRsch .10		7	55	8½	8½	8½
24⅛	18⅜	PubSCol 1.16		57	10	21¾	21	21 — ⅝
100	95¼	PbSCol pf7.15		z90		100	100	100
28½	22½	P SvEG 1.72		189	9	24¼	24	24 — ⅛
122.½	115½	PSEG pf9.62		z140		122	122	122
104.½	103¼	PSEG pf7.80			4		103¾	103¾	103¾+ ¼
103⅝	96¾	PSEG pf7.52		2		101	101	101 —1
21½	19	PSEG pf1.40		5		20¾	20¾	20½+ ¼
46½	33⅛	Pub Svin 2.24		78	13	42½	42⅛	42¼— ⅛
14.¼	14⅛	PS Ind pf1.08		z100		15¼	15	15¼+ ⅛
15¼	13¾	PS Ind pf1.04		z10		14½	14½	14½+ ⅛
25	22	PubS NH 1.64		24	10	23½	23⅜	23⅜+ ⅛
26⅝	22	PubSNH 1.08		75	10	23⅝	23	23⅜+ ⅛
7¼	4¼	PublkInd .24f		11		4¼	4¼	4¼
15⅛	5⅝	Pueblotin .28a		128	14	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
14.⅜	8⅛	PR Cemt .40		3	13	8¾	8¾	8¾
34¼	28½	PugSPLt 1.98		47	14	32½	32¼	32½
22.⅛	16½	PureaCp .84		56	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
74.⅛	55⅝	Proiatr .84		17	22	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
47¼	37¾	QuakOat .72		96	21	41	40⅛	40½+ ⅛
45⅝	35⅜	QuakStOil .43		159	36	40¼	39¾	39¾— ½
25⅛	16	Questor .50		6	13	19½	19¼	19½+ ½

R

45	33⅜	RalstonP .75	40	22	43¼	42½	42½— ⅛
48⅝	38	Ralstr pf1.20	2		39½	39	39 — ⅛
62.¾	45¼	Rancela In .12	166	33	59¼	58¾	59 — ⅛
30.⅞	18⅜	Rancolnc .92	17	10	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜
21¼	15⅝	RapidAm .50	74	4	16⅜	16	16 — ⅛
62¾	48½	RapA Irpf2.25	4		50½	50⅜	50⅜— ½
38	25½	RybstosM 1	3	9	28⅛	28	28 + ⅛
13	7¼	Raymlnt .20e	17	17	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛
47½	27⅛	Raytheon .60	177	10	47¾	47½	47½— ⅛
45	31¼	RCA 1	1133	16	32¾	30½	31 — ¼
122	80	RCA Cvpf 4		9	81	80	80¾— ¼
		ViReading Co		1		2½	2¾	2¾— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	ViRoads 1pf		3		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
33¼	19	RdgBaFe .25		87	23	25	24	24⅜+ ⅜
37¾	15⅛	Redman .12		132	9	15⅛	15	15 — ⅛
19⅛	7½	Reed Tool		30		15⅛	14⅞	15 — ⅛
38	25⅞	Reev Br 1.50		4	8	28	27⅜	27¾— ⅛
16½	9⅛	ReichCh .40		35	9	17⅜	17	17½
14	9	ReliabStr .60		8	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
24⅜	21⅛	Relian El .70		19	18	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜— ⅛
85	65	ReliLam pf3		1		69½	69½	69½+1½
9⅞	3	Republic Gs		88	21	3¾	3	3 — ⅛
28	26	ReaFinSv .43		33	8	27¾	27¼	27¾+ ⅛
20	17¼	ReMtg 1.80a		37	9	18⅜	18¼	18¼— ⅜
30¼	20½	RepubSt 1a		49	9	25⅝	24⅜	24⅞— ⅜
47⅛	28⅛	RetailCred 2			42	11	33⅛	33	33⅛+ ⅜
56	38⅜	Revco DS .28		19	31	50⅜	49⅝	49¾+ 1⅛
16¼	8⅝	Revere Copp		25		8¾	8⅝	8½— ⅛
85⅛	66	Revlon 1		187	23	67¼	66¾	66¾— 1⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Rexhm Cp		41	12	5¼	5¼	5¼+

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

72— Stocks and Sls.							Net
Low. Div. in $ 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge		
2 3-16 ImpT Gp .10e	19	12	2 7-16	2 3-16	2 7-16+	1/16	
4¾ Inarco Co .12	7	6	5¾	5¾	5¾+	1/16	
8½ Indian Hd wt	1		9¼	9¼	9¼+	1/16	
54 IndpbPL pf 4	229		57	56½	56½+	1½	
6 Inexco Oil	464	38	16⅝	17½	18¼—	3/8	
2⅝ Infright Pict	28		3	2⅝	2⅝		
4¾ InldCrad .56e	1	11	6	6	6		
9¼ Instron Corp	1	17	9	9	9 +	1/16	
2⅝ Instrum Sys	70	14	3¾	3¾	3¾—	1/16	
8¼ Integrid Res	63	12	9¼	9¼	9¼—	1/16	
5½ Intermedco	14	11	5¼	5½	5½		
1 Intl Basknet	98		1⅛	1	1⅛		
3⅛ Intl Peptec	36	12	9¾	9¾	9¾+	1/16	
4⅜ InMineral .5v	40	18	5⅜	5	5		
11¼ IntGenInd .70	4	8	12⅝	13¾	13⅝+	1/16	
9¼ Int Prot .10	27	13	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	1/16	
3½ Int Stretch	11		3¾	3½	3½		
3⅜ Interphoto	8	10		5	5 —	1/16	
5⅜ Investm Tr Pa	20	5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	1/16	
21½ InvDiv A 1.80	30	6	31½	31½	31½—	1/16	
7¼ InvDivB .45	13	6	6¾	6	6⅛—	1/16	
6½ InvestFdg .40	6	29	7½	7¼	7¼—	1/16	
13⅜ InvRITr 1.24e	31	18	14⅜	16½	16⅜		
3½ Invt Rsy .14e	9	19	10	9¾	9¾—	1/16	
10⅜ Iroquois Ind		95	13	11½21	11 —	1/16	
8⅞ Irvin Indust	25	14	8⅝	8½	8½	1/16	
6 ISC Ind .30	2	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	1/16	
7 Isel Corp	79		10⅝	9½	9½+	1/16	
1⅝ ITI Corp	3	34	1½	1½	1½		

J-K

5 Jaclynnic .25	6	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜+	1/16
8 Jacobs Eng	3	24	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	1/16
12 Jamesway .60?	7	10	10½	12	12 —	3/8
8⅜ Jeannette	4	418	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3⅜ Jefferson STRS		14	8⅛	8¼	8⅛—	1/16
7⅜ Jervis 1.20f	26	10	19⅛	19¾	19⅝—	1
2⅜ Jetronic Ind	18	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	1/16
18⅜ Jewelcor	40	25	23⅜	23¾	23¾—	3/8
29⅜ JohnPd .bdn	42		33⅜	33⅜	33⅜—	1/8
4 JS Industries	1	13	5	5	5	
4 Jupiter Ind	4	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
5 Kaiser In .17f	150	29	5¾	5	5 —	1/16
4 Kalvex .40	45	5	4⅞	4	4	
3¼ Kane Mill wt	18		⅝	⅝	⅝	
28½ KanebSvc .86	24	12	22	21½	21½+	1/16
58½ Kn GE pf4.50	248		48½	59¾	59¾—	3/8
24½ Kaut Brd wt	2		25	26	26 —	1/16
3⅜ Kavanau	13		4	3¾	3⅞	
2⅛ Kay Corp	6		1⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	1/16
3 Kenton Corp	18		3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	1/16
9⅛ KenwinSh .32	5	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	1/16
7 Ketchum Co	4	16	7	6⅝	6⅞+	1/16
17⅜ Kewanee .48	143	12	18½	18	18⅛+	1/16
38 Kewanee pf 2	40		4	33½	33½+	1/16
4⅞ Key Co .20	7	9	5½	5½	5½—	1/16
15-16 Kilembe Cop	22		1	1	1	
9½ Killearn Pr	9	7	9⅝	9½	9¾+	1/16
1⅛ Kin Ark Corp	33		1½	1⅜	1½	
10⅜ KingRad .09e	11	14	20½	19½	19½—	1/16
9 Kingsford .20	44	22	19⅞	18½	19 +	1/16
33¼ KingsLaf 1.68	3	12	37	37	37 —	1/16
25½ Kirby Ind .44	15	8	27	24⅝	24⅝—	3/8
8¼ Kit Mfg	14	12	8¾	8½	8⅜—	1/16
4¼ KleerVu Ind			4⅜	4¼	4¼	
13½ Kleinerts	21		14	13⅜	13⅞—	1
9⅜ Klifclok .50	5	9	9½	9½	9½	
21⅜ Knickb Toy n	86		22⅜	21½	21½+	1/16
11⅛ Knott Hot .60	9	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛ Kollmrgn .40	8	27	19¾	19½	19⅝+	1/16
19 KuhnsSlr .10	2	17	19¾	19½	19¾—	1/16

L

2 LaBarge Inc	47		2	2	2	
12½ Latay Radio	67	8	14	13	13 —	3/8
3⅜ LAiglon Appl	6		3½	3⅜	3⅜	1/16
25¼ Lake Shore	30	337	25	25	25 —	1/16
16⅝ LaMaint .36	24	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	1/16
6¾ LaneWod .41t	82	10	7	6¾	6⅞+	1/16
4½ LaPointe .20	29	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
1⅛ LaTour Bick	16		1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	1/16
2¼ Landmrk Ld	14	20	3⅛	3	3⅛+	1/16
4½ Laneco Inc	23	10	5	4½	4½—	3/8
13⅜ LarwRI 1.09e	24	10	13⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	1/16
19⅜ Larwin RI wt	30		13⅛	19⅜	19⅜+	1/16
26⅝ LCA Corp	77	15	27⅜	27	27⅛+	1/16
5⅞ LCA Corp wt			7	7	7	
1.2½ Lee Roni .20	16	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	1/16
4 Leader Intl	18		7½	7½	7½—	1/16
6¼ Leader Hous	26		8	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛ Leasco Cp wt	166		3½	3¾	3¾+	1/16
13¾ Leath Co .40	7	8	14½	14	14	
17½ Lee Enter .20	162	15	2⅜	20⅜	21⅜+	1/16
5⅜ Lee Natl	83		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	1/16
5¼ Lehigh Press	4	8	4⅜	5	5	
14⅝ Lehigh Pr .40	5	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜+	1/16
11¼ Leisure Tec	37	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
37⅛ LernerStr .96	1	10	47	47	47 —	1/16
23⅛ Lernar St wt	12		34⅜	34	34⅜+	1/16
13¾ LesliFay .32b	31	17	16¾	16½	16¾	
2¾ Liberty Fab	3		3⅛	3	3 —	1/16
2⅜ Liberty Loan	9		3½	3½	3½	
8 LilliAnn 1.13t	1	10	8¼	8¼	8¼—	1/16
3⅜ LilyTyrn A	2	10	3⅜	3¾	3¾+	1/16
7¼ Lincoln Am	38			4	3⅝	
2 Lodge&Shp	21		21	21	21—	1/16
9⅝ Loehmn .32a	14	10	10¼	10½	10½	
14 LoewsThe wt	1396		16	13½	14⅛—1	3/8
3 Logistic Ind	5	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	1/16
9¾ LaGenSvc .60	16	12	12	12	12 +	1/8
25 Louis Cem 1b	1	8	25⅛	25½	25½—	1/16
4 LSB Ind .58f	5	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	1/16
3 LTV Corp wt	144		3½	3⅝	3⅝—	1/16
14¼ LTV-Wts	23		2	17	2	
2⅛ Lynch Corp	3		2⅛	2⅜	2⅛—	1/16

M

37 Macro Chat	37		7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅝ Mc PbSv 1.20	1	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	1/16
1¼ Mallory Ran	31	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼ MamMart .22	30	13	6½	6	6	
3⅜ Masmt Data	16	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
5⅜ Mansel Strs	1	12	5⅜	5½	5½	
11 Mansfield .40	2		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	1/16
8⅛ Mansf TR .50	5	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	1/16
7¼ Marinduc	15	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	1/16
8¼ Mark Contrls	23	14	9¾	9¼	9½—	1/16
4¾ Marone Ind	7	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	1/16
7½ Marshall Fds	7	5	8⅝	8½	8¾—	1/16
5⅜ Marshal Ind	69	19	8⅜	8	8 —	1/16
10¼ Maslind .40	22	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	1/16
16 Masonite		19	11	12⅞	12⅝	
8 MATERRe .70e		5	27	11⅜	11⅜	
6¼ Maul Bro .20	45	0	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	1/16
8 Maule In .30e	1	9	10	10	10 —	1/16
5⅜ McCrory wt	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6 McCror wt n	94		7⅜	7⅛	7½	
12¼ McCull 1.60f	484	11	12	13⅜	12½—	1/16
25 McDonsh .60	3	9	40⅝	43	40⅝+	1/16
4⅝ McKeon Con	28	5	5	5	4⅝	
14⅝ Msens&Co T	4	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜+	1/16
4 Media In Leis	17	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
3 Medco Indy	13	7	8¼	7⅞	7⅞+	1/16
8⅞ Medenco .08	1	13	9½	9½	9½	
27⅞ MediaGen .52	21	15	5½	34⅝	34⅜—	1/16
4½ Mego Intl Inc	17	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
15⅜ MEM Co .60	10	9	18½	18¼	18¼—	3/8
7¾ Menasco .75t	23	9	15⅞	15⅜	15½+	1/16
3⅜ Meridian In	2	70		4¼		
17⅞ MerleNo .22a	8	10	1¼	12	12	
7 Metrocare In		11	8 7½	7		
8 Metrop Greet	12	11	8⅜	8½	8½	
3⅞ Mich Gen!	12	8	4	2 3⅞	3⅞—	1/16
47 Mich Sug .10	1	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	1/16
24¼ Microwave	11	17	29½	29	29 —	1/16
14⅜ Mid Am .32b	13	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
7¾ Mid-Sou .16e	15	10	17⅜	17½	17½+	1/16
14⅜ Midw Fin .36	16	0	mh	5¾	16 +	1/16
13⅜ Migo Elect	62	15	23⅞	23½	23½—	1/16
10 Miller H	1	4	10½	10½	10½—	1/16
10⅜ MillOnyx .54f	119	8	11	10⅜	11 +	1/16
25⅜ Milton Roy	56	22	34½	33¾	34 +	1/16
26 MirroAl 1.80a	34	11	41⅜	40½	41⅜+	2
12⅜ MoBcPrior	38	8	17⅜	17½	17½+	1/16
18⅜ MitchellEn D	41	29	38½	35½	35½—	2
3⅜ Mite Corp		85	-15	3	3⅜	
8¼ MoAmCo Co		2	11	9	9 —	1/16
14½ Mob Horn .20	61	12	15	14½	14½—	1/16
6 Molybden wt	8		8	8	8 —	1/16
11⅜ Moog Inc	4	8	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	1/16
14⅜ Mig Grt 1.10a	1	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	1/16
8¼ Morton S .32		5	7	5¾	5¾	
5¾ MotisSup .41t	1	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	1/16
2⅝ Mouldings	35		2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
14 MtVernM 1	2	12	17	17	17 +	1/16
1⅜ Movielab	12		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛ MPB Cp .32	5	6	11	10¾	10⅝—	1/16
3 MPO Video	15		2⅜	2½	2½—	1/16
MPS Ind .52t	33	11	4¾	4½	4½—	1/16
16⅝ MurphAm .24e	7	10	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛+	1/16
5¼ MWA Co .15r	4	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	1/16

N

4⅛ Napco Ind	2	12	4¼	4¼	4¼+	1/16
5¼ Narda Micro	11	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	1/16
2⅜ Nat Alfalfa	3	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2 Nat Bellas H	17	13	2	2	2	
14⅜ Nat Dist .10e	4	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	1/16
7¼ Nat Gen wt	50		19	18⅜	18⅜—	1/8
4¾ Nat Gen wt n	954		6⅜	6½	6½ —	1/16
7 Nat Hith Ent	14	14	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜—	1/16
1¼ Nat Ind wt	32		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	1/16
10¾ N Kinney Cp	5	12	11½	11½	11½+	1/16
12¼ N MexEn .10	137	5	11	12¼	12¼+	1/16
18 Nat Parapc	9	16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	3/8
⅜ Nat Realty	144		5⅜	4⅛	5⅛+	1/8
6½ Nat Silvr .20a	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	1/16
7 Nat Spring	3	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	1/16
2¾ Nat Systems	17		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	1/16
8⅜ NationwH .30	2	6	8½	8½	8½—	1/16
10½ NeedhPk .30a	10	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	1/16
10¾ Nelsner .20	1	8	10½	10½	10½—	1/16
4⅜ NellDon 1.22t	1	60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛ Neonex In .05	27	9	4⅜	4½	4½	
1¾ Nestle LaM		14		2	2	
25 N Eng Nuclr	92	33	44½	42	42½+	1/16
6 N Hamp Ball		614	6	5⅝	5⅝—	1/16
1⅛ Newidria Mn		13	41	1¼	1¼	1
14⅜ NMexAr .84f		5	92	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜—	1/16
2¾ Newpark Res		54	21	3	3⅜	3	
13½ Nw Proc .35e		227	16	13½	12½	12⅝—	3/8
13⅛ NY Times .60		14	13	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
6½ Niagasv .20a		1	7	7⅜	7⅜	7¼—	1/16
16½ NJB Pl 1.65a		11	13	23	23	23 —	1/16
9¼ Noel Indust		28	8	10½	10	10⅛—	1/16
23 Nort So Ry		2	101	26½	26½	26½—	1/16
3⅜ Norrbk Inc		12	27	5⅝	5	5 —	1/16
47⅜ NorAm Dev		2	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	1/16
8 Nor Am Roy		16	17	13⅜	13	13 —	3/8
5 1-16 Nor Cdn Oils		67	23 7	11-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	
14 NNG Mob wt		156		26¾	25⅝	25⅝—	1⅜
6⅜ Novo Corp		10	24	6¼	6¼	6⅛—	1/16
4⅝ Nuclear Data		11		5¼	5	5 —	3/8
26⅞ 14⅜ NumacOil Gs		9	47	24⅜	24½	24¼+	1/16

O

5¼ OEA Inc	2	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	1/16
25¾ OffshoreCo	6	17	36½	36	36 —	1/8
21½ Ohio Brass 1	1	13	22¼	22¼	22¼—	1/8
14⅜ OhioSealy .20	13	18	16⅜	16	16 —1	
17⅜ OKC Corp .80	36	6	22	20⅜	20⅝—	1/16
3⅜ Old Town	3		4	4	4 —	1/8
4¼ Olin Ind	1	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	1/16
4¼ OmegaTV wt	15		1½	1½	1½+	1/16
35⅜ Onan Cp .20e	5	17	38⅛	37¾	38⅛+	1/16
52½ ODEco 4.25	2450	11	64½	63¾	63¾+	1/16
5⅜ Orfgnals .30	19	15	5¾	5½	5¾+	1/16
15 Orlando n.10h	4	9	15¾	15½	15½—	1/16
2⅛ Ormond Ind	36	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	1/16
7 OSullivn .30	1	10	10½	10½	10½—	1/16
17 Outdr Sprt .1n	7	16	17¾	17¾	17¾	
16½ OverhdDr .31	121	14	18¼	17⅛	17⅛—	3/8

P-Q

14 5⅜ P&A Ind 1e	27	6	8⅛	7½	8 —	1/16
4½ 1¾ P&F Indust	10	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4½ 2½ Pac Cst Prop	14		2½	2½	2½	
23 20⅝ PGE 6pf 1.50	4		21½	21¼	21½+	1/16
21¼ 18 PGE pf 1.87	6		19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
18½ 16⅜ PGE 5pf 1.25	1		17½	17½	17½	
19⅜ 16½ PG Rd pf1.25	12		17¼	17¼	17¼	
18⅜ 16½ PG rdotA1.25	4		17¼	17¼	17¼	
16⅜ 14⅜ PG 4.50pf1.12	1		15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	1/16
32¾ 29½ PG 9.28pf2.32	22		30½	29½	29½—	3/8
27½ 25⅜ PG 7.84pf1.96	5		26⅜	26⅜	26⅜—	3/8
6⅜ 5⅜ Pac Lt pf4.50	220		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
27½ 23½ Pac PL pf 5	250		68½	68	68	
19⅜ 15 PcSavLn .36	6	6	15⅜	15	15 —	3/8
21⅜ 9¼ P SwstAir wt	7		10½	10	10⅛+	1/16
24 12 Pall Corp	3	38	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	1/16
13⅜ 7¾ Palom F .85e	67	8	8¼	8	8	
18⅜ 14½ Palomr 1.59e	27	9	16⅝	14⅜	16⅜—	1/16
2⅝ 1⅜ PalomrAl wt	4		1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
14½ 7¾ Pan Coast Bradf		59	5	7¼	6⅜	6½—	
10½ 5⅜ ParaPkg .10e	2	8	⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	1/16
9 6⅜ Park Ch .20	1	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
12⅜ 5¾ PrkEle .41t	4	17	6½	6⅜	6½+	1/16
4⅜ 4⅜ Parkien Hos	1	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	1/16
29½ 21½ Parkwy Dist	6	17	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜—	1/16
28 16 Pasqn .35e	17	20	24½	24	24 —	1/16
11⅜ 5½ Pat Fash .24	9	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	1/16
24 13⅜ Patagonia Cp	1	6	1	11⅜	16⅛	1/16
7½ 4½ Pat Par Pap	18		5½	5⅜	5⅜+	1/16
10⅜ 5¼ Pato CG .1e	46	24	8⅜	8	8⅛+	1/16
29½ 14⅛ Peel Elder	7	2	26	25⅞	26	
7⅞ 4⅛ Pancer Inc	2		4⅞	4¾	4¾—	1/16
15 11½ Penn RtEst 1	4	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
6⅜ 3¼ Penob Shoe	1		3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅞ 1½ Pentron Ind	10	16	1½	1½	1½	
52½ 26⅝ Pep Boys 1	3	8	28¾	28¾	28¾+	1/16
19¼ 10⅜ Pepcotrn .40	6	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	
28⅞ 19⅜ PEPI Inc	37	13	22⅜	20½	21⅜+	1/16
6¼ 2⅝ Perbal Corp	37		5⅜	5⅛	5½	
28⅞ 6¾ Permanar	25	22	7½	7½	7½—	1/16
12⅜ 6¼ Pertec Corp	14	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	1/16
6⅜ 3½ PhilLDis .52r	6	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6¾ 3 Phoenix Sil	28		3⅜	3½	3½	
7½ 1 Pic n Pay Str	5	14	7⅞	7½	7⅝—	1/16
3¾ 1⅜ Pneumo Dy	20		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅞ 4 Polaron St	35	50	4½	4⅜	4	
21⅜ 10½ Rollins Intl	24	12	10⅞	10½	10⅜+	1/16
11 4½ Ronco Teleor	2	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	1/16
5¼ 3½ RosenauBro	1		34	3½	3½	
14½ 8⅝ Rossmoor Cp	17	7	9	8½	8½—	1/16
8¼ 2⅞ Rossmor wt	4		3	2⅞	2⅞	
59 31½ RowanCo .14	11	8	20	52¾	51⅜	51¾—	1/16
26 25½ RowanCos wt	11		26½	26	26	
18⅝ 9¼ RowlnFd .60r	30	14	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	1/16
6¼ 3⅜ RoyBson .32r	7	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	1/16
26½ 7½ Royalton Am	15	22	7⅞	7½	7½—	1/16
10½ 4⅜ RoyPBch Col	3	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
25⅞ 7¼ RPS Prod	11		7	7	7 —	1/16
4⅜ 1⅜ RSC Indust	15	46	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	1/16
8½ 3⅜ Ruddick Co	7	6	4	4	4	
6¼ 4¼ Rudik pf.56	2		6½	6¼	6¼	
6½ 2¾ Ruscs Ind	189		3	2¾	2⅞	
4⅝ 2⅞ Russeks Inc	9	6	3¾	3⅞	3½—	1/16
15⅛ 11⅛ Russ Mill .40	1	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
39¾ 24 RustCraft .30	1	25	14	26	26	
34⅜ 20¼ Ryan Homes	14	16	20¼	20	20 —	1/8
12 3½ Ryersn Hay	35		5⅜	5	5½—	3/8

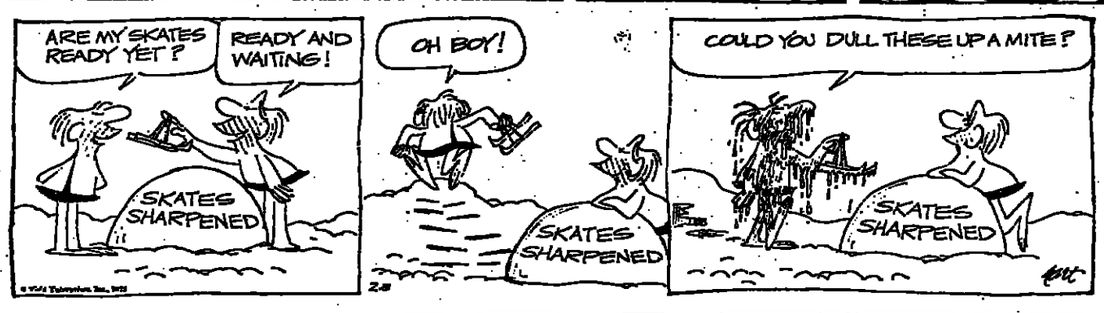
R

6¼ 1⅝ RAI Inc	13		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17½ 9¼ Ranchtrs Ex	15	22	13½	13	13 —	1/16
36½ 13⅜ RangerO Can	71	09	36	35	35 —	1/16
35⅜ 26⅜ Ransbrg .52	1	14	28½	28½	28½	
7 3⅜ RapidAm wt	156		4½	4½	4½—	1/16
16⅛ 5 Rath Pack	25		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	1/16
11 7¼ Ray Rsrcs	13	16	6	6⅛	6⅛	
12½ 7¼ RaymPr .4	3	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
18⅞ 8⅛ RB Indust	38	12	8⅝	8	8 —	3/8
23⅜ 16⅛ RealEsI 1.40	1	13	18½	18½	18½	
16½ 11⅜ RltIncT 1.40e	6	16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	1/16
23⅜ 21 RityRT .8e	12		22¼	22	22	
29⅛ 22¾ Recrion Corp	23	14	25⅞	25	25½—	1/16
4⅞ 2⅛ Reeves Telec	15	11	2¾	2¾	2¾+	1/16
15⅝ 14⅜ RetrigTr .09e	15	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	1/16
15 11 RemArm .80	4	9	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
5⅛ 1⅜ RepMtgin wt	27		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
54¼ 27 RepNatB NY	44	11	42	41½	41½—	1/16
84⅝ 54¼ ResrchCtl.60	222	46	59⅜	57½	59⅛—	1/16
105⅜ 61⅞ Resorts Int	372	25	104⅜	99⅜	104½—	1/16
13½ 8⅛ Resistnflx .20	8	11	8¾	8¾	8¾+	1/16
18¼ 3¾ Resortsint A	44	31	3¾	3¾	3¾—	1/16
10⅜ 3¼ Restad Assoc	48		3⅜	3½	3½	
20 5 RexNor .14f	22	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	1/16
20 5 RHMed Svcs	20	7	7½	7	7¼+	1/16
24¾ 9⅝ Ribet Prods	49	6	10¾	9½	9½	
11¾ 4¾ Richford Ind	8	87	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21¾ 4⅝ RichInIn .20	29	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	
6¾ 1⅜ RikiRcr Maxx	15		1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾ 1⅜ Riker pf.20	4		1	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾ 1⅜ Riker pf.20	4		1	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅞ 13⅜ Riley Co	19	22	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
25⅞ 15⅜ RioAlgom .40	8	22	23	22⅝	22⅝—	1/16
Rio Alg rn.40	4			20¾	20½	
25 13⅜ RisdonM .31e	58	8	16⅜	15½	15½+	1/16
9½ 4⅜ RitrFin .20b	39	11	8½	8	8 —	1/16
15⅜ 11½ Robins Ladd	5	7	11¾	11¼	11½—	1/16
30⅝ 7

PEANUTS



B.C.



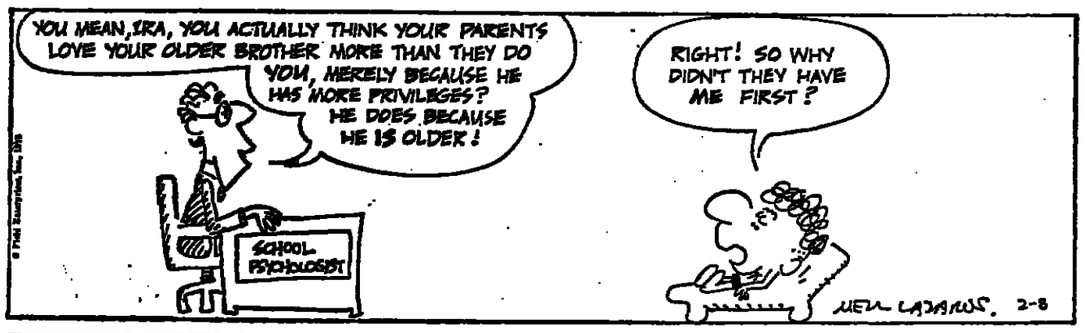
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

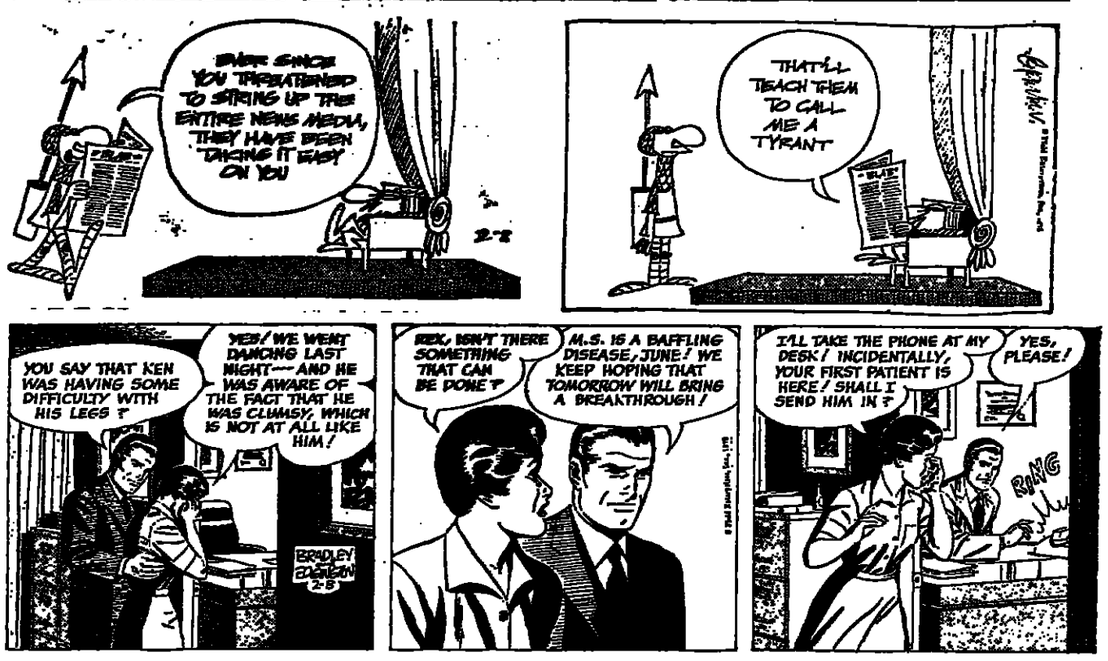


MISS PEACH



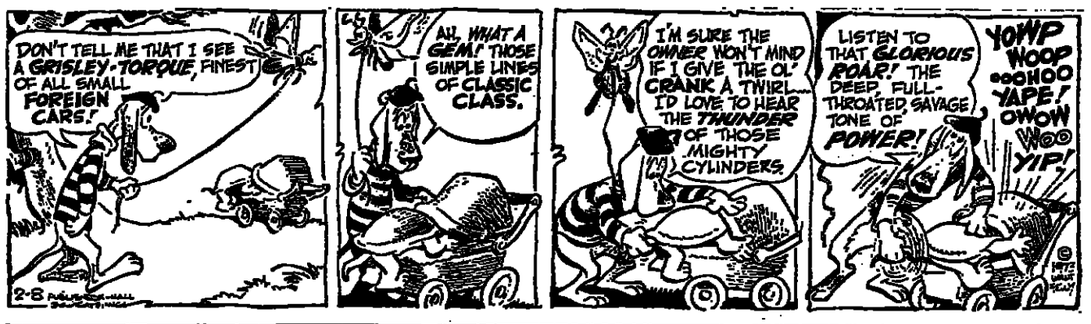
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD

POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Spot-watching is a profitable exercise for declarers who like to make their contracts. The opening lead, for example, will usually give some clue to the distribution of the suit led, and the declarer who bears this in mind is more likely to find the best line of play.

More than 99 percent of players follow the traditional concept of leading the fourth-best card of a long broken suit against no-trump. So if a deuce is led, or another spotcard that can be identified as the leader's lowest card in the suit, it is reasonable to assume that he has exactly four cards.

If one smaller spot-card remains hidden, the declarer can only infer that the leader has four or five cards in his suit, but even that information may be helpful. A case in point is the diagramed deal.

South had an obvious opening bid of two no-trump, and North had an obvious raise to three no-trump. West had an equally obvious lead of the spade four, and South studied the small spot cards. Only the deuce was missing, so if West had made a normal lead his maximum spade length was five cards. This gave South an idea about the safest plan of play.

The spade three was played from dummy, and East put on the ten. South won with the jack, cashed the diamond ace, and led to the king in dummy. A finesse in clubs or hearts was now highly risky, and would have led to defeat. But South did not intend to take any finesses.

The defenders' diamonds had disappeared, so West had no exit cards. A spade was played, giving the defense their four tricks in that suit. But when his spades were exhausted West had to lead from one of his kings and South had nine tricks. Notice that if West had held three diamonds, South would have played three rounds of that suit before surrendering the lead in spades.

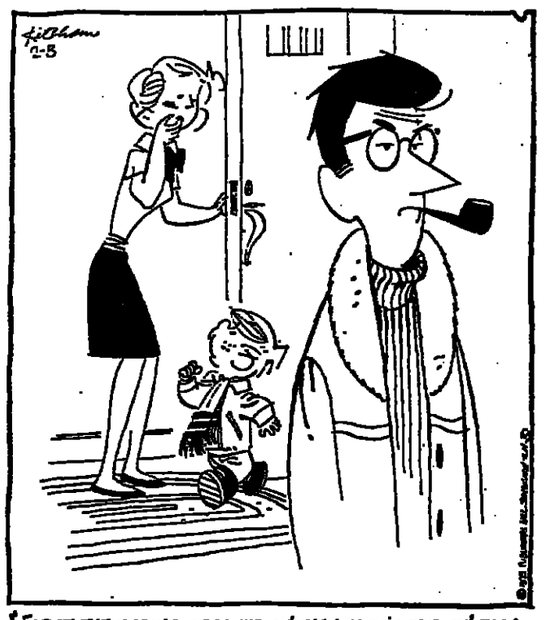
	NORTH ♠ 963 ♡ 743 ◇ KQ1092 ♣ 96	
WEST ♠ AQ842 ♡ K106 ◇ 83 ♣ K85		EAST ♠ 1075 ♡ J852 ◇ 76 ♣ 10732
	SOUTH (D) ♠ KJ ♡ AQ9 ◇ AJ54 ♣ AQJ4	

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	L	I	T		T	O	F	T		R	E	I	N	A
A	L	E	E		A	M	U	R		E	S	N	E	S
C	L	O	I	S	T	E	R	S		A	P	S	I	S
H	A	N	D	C	A	R	T			C	R	O	N	E
S	H	E	E	R		H	O	S	T	E	L			
			A	R	G	E	N	T		S	E	M	E	
A	I	D	A		P	O	U	R	E	R		S	N	A	P
C	I	A	N	A	S	T	I	A		M	O	R	O	C	C	O
M	I	T	T		O	C	T	A	V	O		E	S	S	
E	L	I	E		R	O	O	N	E	Y					
		P	I	L	I	S	S	E			A	S	I	A	N
A	P	A	I	N		C	O	A	L	E	S	C	E		
M	O	S	E	S		M	A	R	C	E	L	L	U	S	
N	O	T	R	E		A	P	A	T		M	A	T	T	
A	L	O	S	T		I	S	L	A		A	Y	E	S	

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOAVE

WAKET

RETACE

ERTOPY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NUTTY LUNGE ANSWER FUSION

Answer: *Might help overcome difficulties with bottlenecks* — A FUNNEL

BOOKS

AMERICAN REVIEW 16

Edited by Ted Solotaroff. Bantam Paperback. 274 pp. $1.5

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BECAUSE I believe that American Review (formerly New American Review) plays a crucial part in our literary life, I was prepared, if necessary, to write a sermon to that effect—citing the shrinking market for original short stories and unusual articles; the I'll-read-anybody's-stuff policy of the magazine's editor; the number of talented new people I've found in its previous 15 issues; the noncliquish catholicity of its selections; the fact that the famous writers who are frequently found in its pages are not merely dining out on their names but sweating like everyone else; and so on.

I thought I might need the sermon because, in my experience, the American public is more responsive to sermons—secularized ones, at least—than to literature. But after looking at "American Review 16," I feel that it hardly needs any homilies from me. This issue is so self-evidently interesting from the very first page that I can drop my ill-fitting do-gooder role and address myself instead to the pleasures of its plain and fancy writing. I'm not implying that all 274 pages will raise goose pimples on the back of your neck—among the poets, for example, I really liked only Herbert Morris's and Adrienne Rich's offerings—but there are two fine stories by Harold Brodkey and Ralph Ellison, two others by George Dennison and John Hawkes that will leave you feeling—well, not less than thoughtful.

Ted Solotaroff, the editor of American Review, has a talent for finding and appreciating a kind of article that is simultaneously at the furthest extreme from my interests and immediately fascinating as well. Jonathan Cott's conversation with the composer Karlheinz Stockhausen and John Vernon's "Poetry and the Body" are both the sort of pieces that make me want to invite the authors up for the weekend—one at a time—and put a glass in their hands and ask them: "Now, how the hell did you come to think of *that*?"

An excerpt from his novel-in-progress, Mr. Ellison's "Cadillac Flambé" has two of the qualities that distinguish his work from so much of contemporary black fiction: a rich, funky, rhythmical and authentic diction and a deceptively easy way with the kind of images that make you laugh and hurt at the same time. When his protagonist LeeWillie Minifees barbecues his white Cadillac convertible on a Southern senator's lawn—while the senator himself is barbecuing spareribs for his house guests—he turns conventional thinking about blacks both upside down and inside out. LeeWillie's gesture—like Mr. Ellison's protest—is not public, but personal. He speaks for himself only, and this makes him a personality instead of an illustration—so much so that his audience, in these surprise-poor days, is crazy enough to think *him* crazy.

If "American Review 16" had done nothing else, I would have bought 10 copies and given them to my friends just because it brought me one of the half-dozen stories I've ever read about love and sex that moved me—moved me a lot. Like many people I know, I felt that I'd read enough about sex. I remember a story by De Maupassant's, about a woman who said to her suitor that she would have to be beauty before she succumbed to him, and his answer was to fill a large wagon with roses and couch her there. Well, at this stage, I thought the roses would just make me sneeze. I didn't want to smell them. I suppose that, by now, I must have lived or read my way through most of the permutations and combinations. But I was wrong.

As Ezra Pound used to say, Mr. Brodkey has "made it new" in his story "Innocence." On the surface, the story-line sounds terrible: Orra Perkins is a frigid sweetheart of Sigma Chi and Wiley is determined to succeed where so many others have failed. What saves the story and makes it—yes, I would say "great"—is the fact that they care about each other and about the issue, which is not so much Orra's frigidity as her being condemned to what amounts to a crippling social disease.

Mr. Brodkey shows us why sex hides out when it is refused—and the fantastic lengths some people will go to in order to achieve this refusal. He makes Wiley so determined to free Orra from her mistrust of sex, love, life—they're inextricable, after all—that his whole self "becomes a stethoscope," sounding her with a lover's obsessed alertness, discovers that "sexually, she was a compulsive liar," that she could only have pleasure "as she will rather than as she actually has it." She is "fantastically alive and eerily dead at the same time." Wiley tells his story not with drugstore cowboy braggadocio but with "the authority of being on one's knees before the event." We know that he loves Orra when he says: "We had a terrific closeness, almost like a man and a secretary." He can express it lyrically too: "When we looked at each other, there would be small, soft puffs of feeling, of toy explosions of sparrows bathing in the dust." At one point, when they are making love and Orra's resistance to herself is dissolving, Wiley says "holiness seized her; she spoke with tongues, she testified."

In the course of "Innocence" the author shows us, as very few writers have, what an incredibly complex of emotions, history, misconceptions, fears, hopes, defenses, risks, threats, promises and God knows what else, goes into a single act of love. When Orra finally rises from the bed, Mr. Brodkey takes off believably rash chance and wings—yes, wings!—as his metaphor. And what is even more probable, he makes the image work.

I'll tell you how I felt after reading "American Review 16." I was filled with what you might call literary patriotism. I felt that we've got imagination and talent just as we've got the Rocky Mountains and Grand Canyon and the Mississippi River. And we're sometimes absurd, dammit, sometimes we're splendid too.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

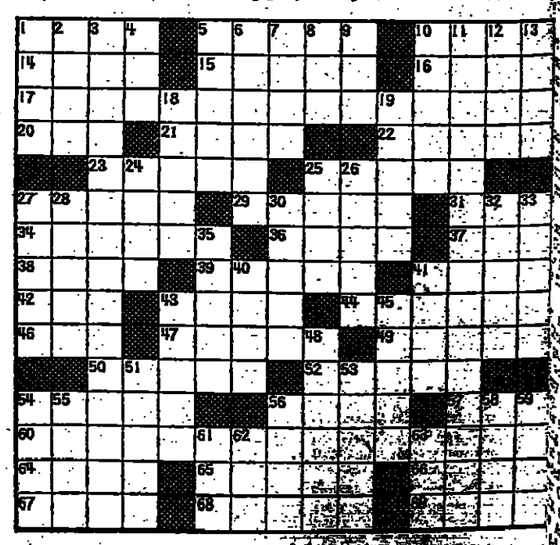
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Tolerate
5 French bill of fare
10 Denounce, with "at"
14 River to the Ligurian Sea
15 Nom de plume
16 Within: Prefix
17 Versatile one
20 Bat wood
21 Whale
22 Hill builder
23 Portly
25 Oil center
27 Sawfish snout
29 Lorna of fiction
31 Direction: Abbr.
34 Floor sweepers of a sort
36 Right: Prefix
37 French tea
38 Fad
39 Hawthorne girl
41 Withered
42 Consumed
43 Incomparable
44 Matched
46 Meadow grass
47 Kind of stew
49 —— hot and cold
50 Oodles
52 Reserved
54 Nautical call
56 Turkish V.I.P.
57 Insect egg
60 Bad guesses
64 Aleutian island
65 —— space
66 Weight of Brazil
67 Guard or admiral
68 Leopard's pride
69 Kind of miss

DOWN

1 —— California
2 Significant periods
3 City hit by 1964 quake
4 Korean soldier
5 Cabarets
6 Having wings
7 Vex
8 Hindu cymbals
9 Id ——
10 Enlarges a bore
11 Rider to 17 Across
12 French notion
13 Bewildered
18 Large quantity
19 Lease anew
24 Cheese
25 —— the line
26 Use an opener
27 Type of finge
28 Muse of poetry
30 Escutcheon bands
32 Virago
33 Does a garden job
35 Fragment of china
40 Rainbow
41 Missile housing
43 Cowboy's equipment
45 Scrub a space mission
48 Village
51 Statuette of no
53 Perjurers
54 Measures of Sweden
55 Quickly, in France
56 Kind of suggestion
58 Indian of S. A.
59 Dictator
61 Spanish article
62 Chalice
63 Electrified ato



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Joe Schmidt



Jim Parker



Raymond Berry

Berry, Parker, Schmidt Join Pro Football's Hall of Fame

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Two of the Baltimore Colts' brightest stars, Raymond Berry and Jim Parker, plus Detroit's angry linebacker, Joe Schmidt, were named today to pro football's Hall of Fame.

Berry, recently appointed to Don McCafferty's coaching staff with the Detroit Lions, played in the National Football League for 13 seasons and was John Unitas's favorite pass receiver until his retirement following the 1967 campaign. He caught 631 passes, a record exceeded only by the Jets' Don Maynard last season.

Parker played for 11 seasons, the first six as a tackle then the last five as a guard and he was elected to the all-NFL team eight times from both positions. Parker also retired following the 1967 season and he and Berry were elected to the Hall of Fame the first year they became eligible, or five years following retirement.

Schmidt, who resigned last month as head coach of the Lions, was among the first of the great middle linebackers in the pro 4-3 defensive alignment which came along just as he joined Detroit in 1953 as a fullback from Pitt with creaky knees. His competition included Sam Huff of the Giants, the Bears' Bill George and Green Bay's Ray Nitschke. He precedes them all into the Hall of Fame but follows the Eagle's Chuck Bednarik.

Bad Position

Schmidt was captain of the Lions for nine years prior to his retirement in 1965. He was bitter in leaving the game a month ago, saying, "The only good positions in pro football are as player or owner—nothing in between."

The election of these three by a panel of sportswriters from each league city brings to 77 the membership in the Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio. Enshrinement ceremonies will be held there on July 28. Three is the lowest total ever to be elected in one year.

Berry was an innovator who never came unprepared. He had his wife, Sally, throw him the football during the off-seasons and the more the passes the better he liked it. Among the ways he invented the off-target drill, football thrown by anyone handy towards a net so that Berry would have to dive or leap to catch them.

He invented rubber goggles to wear against the sun in the Los Angeles Coliseum. He was the first receiver to use the goal posts as screening devices against defensive backs. He always wore full equipment, pads and helmet, at every practice no matter the heat, and he and Unitas worked many overtime hours perfecting their act.

No one ever stopped them, most notably the Giants in the NFL championship games of 1958 and 1959. Berry led the NFL in receptions those seasons and in 1960.

Parker was the left tackle on those Colt teams and everyone heard the thunder when he went up against Giant Doug Atkins, the Bears' defensive right end. Genial Jim was the butt of 100 jibes and jokes. They came heaviest following the 375-pound Parker's successful effort at losing weight quickly at training camp one summer.

In advance of a weigh-in the next morning, Parker followed the evening meal with a 25-mile drive in his car. He had the windows up, the heater on and was dressed in heavy sweat clothes encased in a rubber suit while the temperatures were in the 90s.

Bubba Put Down

Bubba Smith, the $100,000 rookie defensive end of the Colts, came to Baltimore one spring day and Parker, about to retire due to arthritic knees, took him to a public park for a workout, one on one. "I thought I was quick," said Smith later, "but that old man put me down bing-bing-bing."

Parker is proprietor of a successful liquor concern in Baltimore.

Schmidt retired to a lucrative business as a manufacturers' representative in Detroit. For years he was the toast of that city, especially when the Lions played the hated Packers on Thanksgiving.

In Detroit's upset victory over the league champions in 1962, Schmidt led an all-out assault on Bart Starr, the Green Bay quarterback. He sat on a stool in the locker room afterwards pulling on a cigar and spewing oaths at the vanquished foe.

But once his competitive juices stilled he was a gentleman, albeit a frustrated coach. "I expect everyone to be like me," he said once. "I guess that's a mistake."

Lakers Tip Knicks for 11th in Row

Halt N.Y. Home Win Streak at 20

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The Los Angeles Lakers, who have been picking up steam lately in defending the National Basketball Association championship, extended a winning streak and shattered one for the New York Knicks last night as they scored a 95-90 victory at Madison Square Garden.

Repeatedly on the verge of breaking the game open, the Lakers had to work right down to the wire to post their 11th straight victory. They pulled away from a 76-76 tie with less than seven minutes to go to a safe 93-84 margin going into the final minute, and lifted their season won-lost record to 44-11.

Since Boston lost at Cleveland the Lakers now have the best record in the league.

The Knick streak involved was 20 straight victories at home since Nov. 11, when they dropped a one-point overtime decision to the Golden State Warriors. Now the Knick home record is 27-2, remarkable enough, and they remain one game behind the Celtics.

Frazier Out

Walt Frazier was unable to play for New York because of a bruised heel. Dick Barnett, starting in his place, did a fine job of guarding Jerry West, but the Knick offense never got really untracked, and the excellent Laker defense had something to do with that.

No Knicks got more than eight rebounds (Dave DeBusschere) while Wilt Chamberlain took down 24. The Lakers' Jim McMillian led both teams with 27 points.

With both sides hustling on defense and missing what few good shots they got, the score was only 10-8, in favor of the Lakers, after nearly nine minutes of play. Then a couple of drives, by Gail Goodrich and McMillian, ran it up to 21-10 as the quarter ended. At halftime Los Angeles led by 45-39.

It was 65-62 going into the fourth quarter and the Knicks actually inched ahead, 68-67, on a goal-tending call against Wilt in the second minute of the period.

In other NBA games as reported by the Associated Press:

Bucks 126, Suns 111

Milwaukee, sparked by Bob Dandridge, outscored Phoenix, 17-4, midway in the second period and held off the Suns for a 126-111 home victory.

Rockets 123, 76ers 117

Rudy Tomjanovich tied his career high by scoring 35 points as Houston defeated Philadelphia, 123-117, handing the 76ers a record-tying 17th consecutive defeat.

Cavaliers 118, Celtics 105

Guard Lenny Wilkens scored 31 points, handed out 11 assists and pulled down nine rebounds —all despite a sore foot—to lead Cleveland to a 110-105 victory over Boston, which played without injured captain John Havlicek.

Hawks 112, Bullets 106

Lou Hudson scored 36 points and Pete Maravich added 25 to lead Atlanta to a 112-106 victory over Baltimore.

Bulls 114, Kings 107

Chicago, leading by as many as 25 points, held on behind Bob Love's 38-point second half to post a 114-107 triumph over Kansas City-Omaha. Love scored 49 points to equal his career high.

Pistons 107, Braves 105

Dave Bing, Bob Lanier and Curtis Rowe combined for 45 points in the second half to lead Detroit to a 107-105 victory over Buffalo.

SuperSonics 118, Trail Blazers 117

Spencer Haywood's second-half scoring and Butch Bear's floor play sparked Seattle to a 118-117 come-from-behind victory over Portland. Haywood, who scored 31 of his game-high 41 points in the second half, including 20 in the third period, sank two free throws with 1:07 remaining to give Seattle its final points.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	43	11	.796	—
New York	45	15	.750	1
Buffalo	18	38	.321	26
Philadelphia	4	55	.068	41 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	34	20	.630	—
Atlanta	32	26	.552	4
Houston	23	34	.404	12 1/2
Cleveland	20	35	.364	14 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	39	16	.709	—
Chicago	33	21	.611	5 1/2
KC-Omaha	28	32	.467	13 1/2
Detroit	24	31	.436	15

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	44	11	.800	—
Golden State	34	21	.630	10
Phoenix	25	29	.473	18
Seattle	19	40	.322	27
Portland	13	42	.236	31

Tuesday's Games

Seattle 118, Portland 117 (Haywood 41, Fox 25; Wicks 31, Petrie 29).

Atlanta 112, Baltimore 106 (Hudson 36, Maravich 25; Chenier 30, Clarke 23).

Cleveland 110, Boston 105 (Wilkens 31, Carr 28; Nelson 30, White 27).

Chicago 114, KC-Omaha 107 (Love 49, Van Lier 20; Archibald 35, Lacey, Riley 14).

Milwaukee 126, Phoenix 111 (Abdul-Jabbar 35, Dandridge 26; Scott 29, Walk 23).

Houston 123, Philadelphia 117 (Tomjanovich 35, Newlin 25; Boyd 28, Carter 24).

Detroit 107, Buffalo 105 (Bing 25, Lanier 23; McAdoo 31, Kauffman 23).

Los Angeles 95, New York 90 (McMillian 27, Goodrich 24; Jackson 15, Barnett 14).



United Press International.

FINE FIGURE—Irina Rodnina in action with her new partner, Alexander Zaitsev. Last night, the pair won the European pairs figure-skating title with a flawless performance. Her old partner, Alexander Ulanov, and his wife were a distant second.

Soviet Duo Wins Pairs Skate Title

She Repeats as Europe Champ

COLOGNE, Feb. 7 (AP).—Irina Rodnina of the Soviet Union captured the European pairs figure skating title for the fifth year running today in her first international championship appearance with new partner Alexander Zaitsev.

Only 11 months after the breakup of an unbeatable partnership between Miss Rodnina and former partner Alexander Ulanov, the new Rodnina-Zaitsev team scored a sensational 322.30 points on unofficial reckoning in today's free skating final to get a total 427.8 points of a possible 432.

For the first time in championship figure skating pairs history, eight judges on the nine-man panel awarded them a full six for artistic merit. Three of the judges voted a six mark for technique. All other marks for their free skating final were 5.9.

Second was Miss Rodnina's ex-teammate Ulanov and his new partner-wife Liudmilla Smirnova, who scored 307.5 in the free skating for a total 409.6.

Taking place number three on the winner's stand were West Germans Almut Lehmann and Herbert Wiesinger with 307.3 points in the free skating and 408.0 overall.

In earlier competition, Soviet world champion ice dancers Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov led in the running for the 1973 European title after two of the three compulsory dances were completed today.

On the second day of the championship, the Soviet duo drew ahead of West German archrivals Angelika and Erich Buck.

They gained an unofficial total of 101.7 points for the starlight waltz and rhumba dances against the second-running West German brother and sister, with 100 points.

Today's two compulsory ice dances count a maximum of 12 points towards a possible points total of 48. Though the Soviet Pakhomova-Gorshkov duo won the 1971 and 1972 world ice dance title, they lost the European crown to the Bucks last year after winning the first two installments of a three-year duel with the West Germans.

Czechoslovakian world champion Ondre Nepela held on to his lead after the men's compulsory free skating today as he defended his European men's singles figure skating title.

Yesterday he captured the men's compulsory figure skating title after completing the three school figures in this section.

Sergei Chetverukhin of the Soviet Union shot up from fourth to second place, scoring 78.14 points for an unofficial 166.24 total so far.

East Germany's 17-year-old Jan Hoffmann held to his third placing, turning in a fine performance which won him 76.99 points for a 187.39 total.

ABA West Stars Overcome 19-Point Deficit to Top East

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7 (AP).—Hometown hero Willie Wise led a fourth-quarter scoring surge as the West wiped out a 19-point deficit and stunned the favored East, 123-111, last night in the sixth American Basketball Association All-Star game.

Warren Jabali, the hustling Denver guard, won the most-valuable-player award on the strength of some outstanding scoring and playmaking that set the stage for the West takeover.

The West's sudden turnabout, which brought a partisan crowd of 12,556 roaring to its feet, reversed a long pattern of sloppy play that helped the East build big leads.

The margin was 65-52 at halftime and the East stretched that to 71-52 soon after the second-half tipoff.

Although the West slowly crept back within 10 points, 92-82, it still appeared late in the third period that the East would run away to a victory rivaling its 142-115 rout of last year.

But the West ran off 15 straight points—12 by Wise—and pulled ahead, 97-92, about 3 1/2 minutes into the final period.

Wise led scorers with 26 points and the crowd chanted, "We want Willie," as the most-valuable-player ballots were counted.

But the media chose Jabali, who scored on two three-point plays, the second tying the game at 92-92. He wound up with 16 points, 11 in the third period.

Mel Daniels of Indiana, whose twisting, fall-away jumpers helped shut off a desperate East charge at the end, followed Wise with 25 points.

Teammate George McGinnis scored 23, 11 in the final period.

For the East, which collapsed after playing smooth, team-oriented ball in the first three quarters, Virginia's Julius Erving was top scorer with 22. Carolina's Billy Cunningham had 18.

Soviet Sprinter Borzov to Enter U.S. Indoor Meets

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Valeri Borzov, Soviet sprinter who won the 100 and 200 meter gold medals of the Munich Olympic games, left for the United States for his first international competition since the Olympics.

The 23-year-old Russian will compete in the 60-meter dash at an indoor meet in Los Angeles on Friday. Among his rivals will be Chuck Smith of California, regarded as the world's best over this distance indoors.

Smith finished fifth in the 200 meters at the Olympics.

Traveling with Borzov is middle-distance runner Yevgeni Arzhanov, Munich 800 meter silver medallist.

Swedes Surprise Czechs in Hockey

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Sweden's national ice hockey team last night beat Czechoslovakia, 2-0, in the second of two matches.

Czechoslovakia, however, won the first encounter Monday night, 6-1, and took the international on a 6-3 aggregate.

Tonight's game, which was the first Sweden has won over the Czechs in five meetings, was a close battle for two periods before the Swedes finally came through with two goals by Dan Soederstrom.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

New England 4, Alberta 2 (Plaus 2, Webster, Shreby; Wall, Paternande).

Minnesota 5, New York 4 (Hampson, Klatt 2, Connelly 3 ,Ferguson 2, Peacosh 2).

Ottawa 5, Philadelphia 3 (Gibson, Charlebois, Carleton, Simpson, King; Plante, Campbell, Boudreau).

Marquette Labors Past Wisconsin

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Apparently Marquette doesn't appreciate the easy approach to winning.

The Warriors, who were involved in a stretch of one and two-point decisions not too long ago, gave themselves a harder battle than may have been necessary again last night when they shaded Wisconsin, 64-58.

Wisconsin made a good battle of it, although, with a 7-9 record entering the game, it didn't seem to be in the same class as 10th-ranked Marquette, jumping off to an early five-point lead. Marquette led by only three points, 32-29, at halftime.

The Warriors then broke clear at the start of the second half to assume a 47-34 advantage but Wisconsin, playing on its home court at Madison, rallied to make it close at the finish, moving at one stage to within five points of its infrastate rival.

Larry McNeill scored 17 points to lead Marquette, which now has a 17-2 record.

Kansas State, ranked 12th in the country, pulled out a tough 78-74 decision over Iowa State to move into a tie with Colorado for first place in the Big Eight conference. The two leaders meet Saturday at Boulder.

Ernie Kusnyer, who led Kansas State with 19 points, hit on a layup and two free throws in the final 30 seconds to provide the Wildcats with their winning margin. Kansas State is now 15-3 for the season and 5-1 in league play.

Martinez Denmon had 20 points for Iowa State and Bill Benson added 18.

College Basketball

East

Syracuse 73, Fordham 71.
Army 87, Niagara 53.
Lemoyne 83, St. Francis (N.Y.) 76.
Bridgeport 68, Springfield 67.
Hobart 67, Rochester Tech 56.

South

Davidson 105, Virginia Military 88.
William-Mary 83, Citadel 74.
Virginia 67, Navy 51.
So. Carolina St. 125, Voorhees 85.
Clemson 89, Stetson 88.
Mount Union 75, Oberlin 73.
Alabama St. 82, Fisk 64.

Midwest

Ohio U. 81, Ball St. 75.
Kansas St. 78, Iowa St. 74.
Transylvania 89, Hanover 84.
Muskingum 73, Otterbein 57.
Dayton 83, W. Kentucky 78.

Southwest

Texas Tech 73, Arkansas 64.
Oral Roberts 95, Rhode Island 93.
Trinity 88, Wesleyan 56.
SMU 64, Texas A-M 62.
Texas 89, Texas Christian 62.

West

S. Colorado 48, Air Force 43.
Loyola 103, Pepperdine 81.
UC (S. Barbara) 54, Westmont 52.

Blues Open Fast In 5-1 Victory Over Vancouver

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The St. Louis Blues scored five first-period goals, including two each by Gary Sabourin and Pierre Plante, to take a 5-1 victory from the Vancouver Canucks in National Hockey League play last night.

St. Louis had a 4-0 lead before Vancouver goalie Ed Dyck was yanked in favor of Dunc Wilson at 6:41 of the first period. The five goals in one period tied the club record.

The Canucks' only score came in the second period when Gregg Boddy intercepted a pass by Danny O'Shea on a Vancouver power play and scored unassisted.

Islanders 4, Maple Leafs 2

Goals by Bob Cook, Billy Harris and Neil Nicholson within 4:05 of the second period sparked New York to a 4-2 victorys' over Toronto.

The victory was the Islanders first since Earl Ingarfield replaced Phil Goyette as coach last week. They had lost three games and tied one previously under Ingarfield.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	34	7	12	80	221	118
N.Y. Rangers	36	13	4	76	212	130
Boston	31	16	5	67	220	167
Buffalo	27	17	8	62	188	148
Detroit	27	19	7	61	177	164
Toronto	17	28	7	41	162	180
Vancouver	15	33	7	37	154	232
N.Y. Islanders	7	43	5	19	113	250

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	30	17	6	66	202	155
Philadelphia	24	21	9	56	188	187
Minnesota	23	21	8	54	163	154
Atlanta	22	24	9	53	143	154
St. Louis	21	22	10	52	157	166
Pittsburgh	22	26	6	50	187	180
Los Angeles	21	26	7	49	183	182
California	9	32	12	30	146	226

St. Louis 5, Vancouver 1 (Plante 2, Unger, Sabourin 2; Boody).

New York Islanders 4, Toronto 2 (Gagnon, Cook, Harris, Nicholson; Kehoe).

For Years in Negro Leagues

Baseball Will Enshrine Monte Irvin

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Monte Irvin, barred from the major leagues by the color line until he was 30 years old, after he had starred in the old Negro leagues for a decade, was named today to baseball's Hall of Fame by the special committee on the Negro leagues.

Irvin is the fourth player to be honored by the special committee, which evaluates players who were barred for either their entire careers or the major portion of them by the color line. Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson and Buck Leonard were the first three players to be honored.

Irvin, now a member of commissioner Bowie Kuhn's staff, received six votes from the eight-man committee, the required three-fourths needed for election. The committee recognises players who have performed in the Negro leagues for at least 10 years, prior to 1947.

Also receiving votes were Judy Johnson, a third baseman in the 1930s and 1940s, and "Cool Papa" Bell, an outfielder during the same period, who both received three votes; Martin Dihigo, the most famous Cuban star, who received two votes; Ray Dandridge, a third baseman, and Willie Foster, a lefthanded pitcher, who both received one vote.



Monte Irvin

Irvin is familiar to baseball fans because of his years with the Giants in the early 1950s—particularly in 1951 when he played a key role in the Giants' incredible comeback finish over the Dodgers. But he was being honored for his years with the old Newark Eagles of the Negro National League from 1939 to 1947, except for three years out for service duty during World War II. One of Irvin's great years was in 1941 when he hit 44 homers with 141 RBIs and a .422 average, although his entire statistical record is sketchy because records weren't kept that well in the Negro leagues.

Right-handed all the way, Irvin's major league career was packed into eight years with the Giants and Chicago Cubs from 1949 through 1956. He played in a total of only 764 big league games and had a lifetime batting average of .293 with 99 homers.

Irvin actually had only three outstanding seasons in the majors —in 1951 when he had a .312-24-121 offensive performance and contributed many clutch hits to the Giants' "miracle pennant victory," in 1953 when his offensive performance was .329-21-97 and in 1954 when he was .262-19-64.

Parun Ousts Seeded Stone In U.S. Pro Indoor 1st Round

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Onny Parun of New Zealand ousted ninth-seeded Allan Stone of Australia, 6-3, 1-6, 7-6, in the opening round of the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis championship yesterday.

Stone climbed from 0-3 in the third set and escaped four match points to tie, at 6-6. A 12-point tie-breaker then decided the contest.

Stone, who had Parun at match point, at 6-5, then hit a forehand out of court. Parun took the next two points to win the tie-breaker 8-6.

It was the first victory on the 1973 World Championship of Tennis tour for Parun following defeats in the first three tournaments.

Three other seeded players, Colin Dibley, Dick Stockton and Bob Lutz, also gained the second round. Dibley won from fellow Australian Terry Addison, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Dibley, seeded second, beat both Laver and Stan Smith in winning the $10,000 top prize recently at La Costa, Calif. Stockton, seeded fourth, scored by 7-5, 6-4 over Gerald Battrick of Britain. Lutz, seeded seventh, defeated fellow American Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 6-3, after taking a tie-breaker 7-2 for the first set.

Roy Emerson, runner-up to fellow Australian Rod Laver last Sunday at Richmond, Va., won seven straight games in defeating Edson Mandarino of Brazil, 6-4, 6-0.

Nikki Pilic, 33-year-old Yugoslavian, won four straight games in beating Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Court Advances

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 7 (AP).—Second-seeded Margaret Court of Australia overcame a strong late surge by Mona Shallau of the United States last night to win, 6-2, 7-5, in the first round of play in the $30,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Miss Court has won 11 tournaments in a row since November, collecting $18,000 along the way.

Fifth-seeded Valerie Ziegenfuss, U.S., downed Jill Schwikert U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

American Janet Newberry beat Penny Moor of Great Britain, 6-4, 6-1, and Julie Heldman, defeated another American, Laurie Fleming, 6-2, 6-2.

Leslie Hunt of Australia upset Wendy Overton, U.S., who was seeded seventh, 6-3, 7-6, in an afternoon match.

Aaron Takes Unkind Cut at Pinch-Hit Rule

HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Hank Aaron, the Atlanta Braves home run slugger, says the designated hitter rule would hurt the American League in the World Series.

Aaron, who has 673 career home runs and needs only 42 to break Babe Ruth's record, said he didn't like the rule.

"Right now I just can't see a player going to bat, walking to the clubhouse for a cup of coffee and going to bat again when it's his turn," he said.

Aaron said the American League will not have the same advantage as the National League during the Series. "Those poor American League pitchers will have to bat on their own," he said. "It won't be fair to them."

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Sydney, Tony Mundine, Australia's Commonwealth middleweight champion, retained his title with a third-round knockout of West Indian Matt Donovan. Mundine scored his 15th straight knockout in beating Donovan, a 10-1 underdog. Mundine decked Donovan in the first and second rounds for roundstory eight counts before unleashing the barrage of heavy punches which ended the fight.

NORDIC SKIING—In Brunnlage, West Germany, Walter Demel won the 30-kilometer run at the West German Nordic skiing championships from Edgard Eckert. Demel, who placed fifth in the 1972 Olympic 30-kilometer event, covered the distance in 1:40.18.72 hours to Eckert's 1:40.44.63.

MOTORCYCLE RACING—In New York, Ken Roberts drove his motorcycle around the 20-lap, two-mile Madison Square Garden track in 2 minutes 58.44 seconds to beat 11 challengers and win the $13,000 Yamara Indoor classic. Some 16,750 fans saw Mich Hocking finish second and retain his lead among the top 10 racers on the American indoor short track circuit. Mike Kidd, Steve Dalgardo and Bill Schaeffer were third, fourth and fifth.

BADMINTON—In Tokyo, world champion Japan defeated an all-European women's team, 4-1, for an overall three-to-two match victory. Japan won, 3-2, on Jan. 28 in Tokyo and 5-0 on Jan. 29 in Yokohama. Europe won, 3-2, in Gifu on Feb. 3 and at Utsunomiya on Feb. 4.

SKIING—In Aspen, Colo., Cecilia Teague won the Bingham Cup by placing sixth in the downhill after a third-place finish in the women's slalom. Second in the race for the Bingham Cup was Gale Blackburn, with Jane Rollins third and Tori Withington fourth. The women's downhill race was won by Carolynn Oughton, followed by Cindy Nelson, Susie Patterson, and Miss Blackburn.

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Art Buchwald

The Soft Sell

With the United States again in the throes of an apparent economic crisis, this column by Art Buchwald seems especially appropriate for republication.

WASHINGTON.—One of the problems with today's economy is that it's very hard to find young people who are good salesmen. Many students coming out of college are more interested in a customer's motivation than they are in closing a sale. They also have a tendency to be too honest, which can play havoc in the retail business.



Buchwald

A friend of mine has a dress shop in Georgetown here, and she told me of the problems she had with a young lady, a psychology major, whom she hired as a salesgirl.

This, in essence, is what happened:

The first day a lady came in the store, and the salesgirl (let us call her Miss Brampton) asked if she could be of help.

"I'd like a suit for the fall," the lady said.

"What price range?" Miss Brampton asked.

"It doesn't make any difference," the lady replied.

"Well, let me ask you this question: Do you want the suit because you need it? Or have you just had a fight with your husband and are trying to get even by making a very expensive purchase?"

"I beg your pardon?" the lady said.

"Perhaps you suspect him of some infidelity, and you think this is the only way you can get back at him."

"I have no idea what you're talking about," the customer said.

"Spending money in anger is a very expensive form of hostility. My advice to you is to think it over for a few days. Try to patch up your differences. Buying a new suit won't save your marriage."

"Thank you very much," the customer said frostily and left the store.

"She's angry with me now," Miss Brampton told the dress shop owner, "but in a week she'll be grateful I talked her out of it."

My friend the shop proprietor decided to let the incident pass, but that afternoon another customer came in, and Miss Brampton asked if she could be of help.

The lady said, "I need something really exciting. I'm going to the Kennedy Center and I want a dress that will knock everyone dead."

Miss Brampton said, "We have some lovely evening dresses over here for insecure people."

"Insecure people?"

"Oh yes. Didn't you know that clothes are one of the main ways women compensate for insecurity?"

"I'm not insecure," the lady said angrily.

"Then why do you want to knock them dead at the Kennedy Center? Why can't you be accepted for yourself instead of what you wear? You are a very attractive person and you have an inner beauty you try to disguise. I can sell you a new dress that will attract attention, but then you would never know if it were you or the dress that made people stop and stare."

By this time the dress shop owner decided to step in.

"Miss Brampton, if the lady wants an evening dress, let her see our evening dresses."

"No," the customer said. "Your girl is right. Why spend $500 to get a few compliments from people who really don't care what I wear? Thank you for helping me, young lady. It's true I've been insecure all these years and didn't even know it."

The customer walked out of the store.

The final straw for the dress store owner took place an hour later when a coed came in to buy a hot pants outfit, and Miss Brampton gave her 30 minutes on women's lib and then said, "All you do when you buy hot pants is become a sex object."

That night the dress shop owner put a sign in the window: "Help Wanted—No Psychology Majors Need Apply."

Swiss Château Burns

ROUGEMONT, Switzerland, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Fire caused damage worth an estimated three million Swiss francs ($850,000) to the medieval château of Rougemont, near Gstaad, and its collection of art and antiques last night. No one was injured.

The Trouble With Paradise

PARIS (IHT)—When Brigitte Gros became mayor of Meulan, a town some 40 kilometers from Paris, she was determined to build low-cost housing for her constituents and, above all, to avoid the problems that have made life in *grands ensembles* or housing projects the subject of so many depressing feature stories in the French press.

But Mrs. Gros has just written the story of her housing project from the moment she became mayor in 1965 to the project's present state of incompletion, and it is a sad and angry—and depressing—story.

A former journalist who had specialized in urban problems and the mother of four, Mrs. Gros was especially concerned with the life of women in *grands ensembles* (among other problems, it has been shown that boredom and tightened budgets have led not a few housewives into prostitution).

Mrs. Gros knew that, in addition to the usual amenities of shopping center and school, it would be essential for her project to offer job opportunities for housewives and a café where they could meet. She knew, too, that in contrast to the brutal *concrete ugliness of other housing projects,* that there must be a warm atmosphere and lots of green space: "I wanted it to be a harmony of gay and lively streets, and not a group of stiff and inert buildings."

The site chosen was a former farm on the top of Meulan, three kilometers above the old town, and the first bulldozers arrived, amid great excitement, on June 10, 1966. Shortly after came the news that the government refused credits to build a necessary road to connect the project to the city below and the superhighway. It was estimated that the delay would be from 15 to 20 years.

Still, the building went on and in spring, 1968, the first group of 300 families moved into the housing project. The promoter had not put in the shopping center and categorically refused to accept Mrs. Gros's cherished café: "A café here, Madame! Certainly not. No one would go. Look at all the windows—200 people would be looking at whoever went in. You'd create two rival groups: those who go to the café and those who don't." No café.

Worse, despite promises, no telephone. For 300 families, which added up to about 800 people, there was one telephone in the room of the concierge. Her project, Mrs. Gros discovered, would, like 80 percent of *the lodgings in France, be telephoneless.*

Still, the apartments were modestly priced and attractive, faced with pink brick imported from Sweden, with a spacious view over trees and plants, and two tennis courts. Outside of a small grocer and a newspaper store, there were no shops and even the purchase of an aspirin meant a six-kilometer trip down the hill to the old town. Few of the women knew how to drive and in any case their husbands used the car to go to work.

A disturbing sign came when it was announced that there were jobs for 10 women in the school canteen of the new town and Mrs. Gros was inundated by applications. Most of the housing project's wives had worked until moving and wanted to be able to work again. But Mrs. Gros's plan to attract small industries to employ women had failed (few companies can get along without a telephone) and an attempt to give them piecework at home failed, too, because the small amount they earned would have forced them to give up certain government allocations.

So the women of the new town sat in their fine apartments, cut off from the outside world and from each other. While the husbands were happy to return to their quiet new homes after a day's work, Mrs. Gros found that the women had withdrawn into their shells.

"I feel as if I'm living in a luxurious prison," said one housewife. "When I worked in Nanterre as a bookkeeper I had friends, contacts. I was interested in everything. In comparison with the life I lead here, that was paradise."

One housewife kills time by cleaning and *recleaning her apartment:* "I even wash

Mary Blume

the windows every other day. I know it's pointless, but it's a way to pass the time."

Asked if she would be happier in a one-family house than in an apartment, this housewife said yes. "Five or six rooms plus a staircase to clean and a little garden to clean up would be wonderful—my housework would take six or seven hours instead of just the three it takes now!"

Another woman told Mrs. Gros she spent her time counting the cars that passed: "Unfortunately, not many do."

Another specialized in counting the curtains in people's windows, and still another passed the day constantly redecorating her apartment: "Every six months I redo the walls in another color. Blue right now, in December I'll do pale yellow and green for July. I've figured that in three years my walls will have been every color in the rainbow."

Disturbed, Mrs. Gros consulted a doctor who had treated many women living in housing projects. "These women have become professional neurotics, they are no *longer good for anything," the doctor said.* "They feel incapable of assuming any responsibility, they won't take on the slightest obligation. To save them, there should be job training courses and opportunities for psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. But it's difficult to prescribe this for various reasons, first because if they just hear the word psychiatrist they think they are going mad and thus risk doing so."

To Americans, used to making the effort of community living, the plight of these housewives sounds overdrawn and their passivity inexcusable. To a smaller degree Mrs. Gros, *despite her good intentions,* seems a little at fault: One of the things she should have done when she saw that the amenities would not be constructed in time was to organize a regular bus service between the housing project and the old town below. True, such a service was finally organized once a week, but by then it was too late and hardly anyone used it.



Bernard Cotte.

Brigitte Gros ... *"Paradisienne."*

Rather than fault constituents, Mrs. Gros puts the blame on the government, arguing that centralization has created a massive and immovable bureaucracy that blocks any kind of progress.

Under the present system, she argues, the mayor and town council, who truly understand the needs of the constituency, are powerless to act. The examples she gives of administrative indifference and delays are chilling and convincing.

One solution which strikes the non-French reader at once is that there should have been a community center in the new town. Mrs. Gros had in fact thought of this and proposed to use the school for this purpose after hours. But a Ministry of Education edict forbids this "for reasons of hygiene and morality." There was also a plan for a day nursery to be built next to the pediatrician's office, but a 1964 law forbids such siting, why, one cannot imagine.

Even holding an inaugural ball for the new town in the school was illegal but in this case Mrs. Gros flouted the law, and the new town's housewives, for once working together, raised $1,500 which was used for school equipment.

The story that Brigitte Gros tells has no end and there is no solution in view. There is an ironic footnote, however: the name of her housing project is paradise, or *Paradis.*

("Les Paradisiennes," by Brigitte Gros, Laffont, Paris.)

PEOPLE: *Georges Simenon Decid[es] To Give Up Writing*

Georges Simenon, creator of detective Inspector Maigret and one of the most widely read writers of the century, has decided to give up writing.

Simenon, who will celebrate his 70th birthday Monday, announced his decision in an interview with a reporter from the newspaper 24 Heures de Lausanne. He said it would be his last interview and he added that he had sold his 26-room chateau in the small village of Epalinges on the north shore of Lake Geneva, to buy an apartment in Lausanne where he could live the rest of his days in peace.

In addition to his Maigret books, Simenon has written some 200 novels which he described as "hard." They do not depend on the device of detective methods, he explained.

Simenon was born in Liège, Belgium, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1903—but his mother, who was highly superstitious, changed the registration date of his birth to Feb. 12. He moved to Paris in 1922, and to the United States and Canada for several years after World War II, and eventually to Switzerland.

He told the Lausanne newspaper that he had been suffering from attacks of dizziness since November, 1971. Although treatment in a Lausanne clinic had helped, writing had become more and more difficult, he said.

"I have to be in 100 percent form to write," he said, "so I made the decision to stop. My last book was 'Maigret et Monsieur Charles' which I wrote in February last year."

* * *

Mailer the morning after: The $50-a-couple birthday party that Norman Mailer threw in New York Monday night took a press conference the next day to explain. On Monday the author—whose 50th birthday was actually on Jan. 3—had said that the party proceeds would go to the Fifth Estate, which he had described Monday night as "democratic secret police." Yesterday, he elaborated: "What I'm proposing literally is that we face up to the possibility that this country may be sliding toward totalitarianism . . . we live in a land riddled with moral absurdity. I propose we start something equivalent to Nader's Raiders or the American Civil Liberties Union."

Mailer, who doesn't want to manage the Fifth Estate, said he didn't know how much money the party had raised. But it "went beautifully because of the people who planned it. It was the man in whose honor the party



Georges Simenon ...*not 100 perc[ent]*

was that failed. My speech n[ever] took off. It was not a [good] speech. It was a fair to medi[ocre] speech. I failed because I [was] a hint too drunk, that's t[he] words, quote unquote. I will h[ave] a karmic account to pay. I [was] furious at myself. Once a [phi]losopher, twice a pervert. I d[on't] trust myself."

* * *

VISITING: Imelda Marcos, [first] lady of the Philippines who [re]cently survived an assassina[tion] attempt, her old friend [the] Marchioness of Headfort in K[ells,] County Meath, Ireland, yester[day.] Mrs. Marcos and the marchio[ness,] who is from the Philippines, "[have] always kept in touch," said [the] marquis.

* * *

Authorities in Bologna have [re]fused to allow "Last Tango [in] Paris" to go back on view [in] Italy despite a court decision [last] week lifting a nationwide [ban.] Officials refused to return [the] confiscated film to the produ[cer's] representative who went to [Bologna] to claim them. He was told [that] the reels could not be released [until] the public prosecutor's ap[peal] against the Bologna decision [had] been heard.

Meanwhile, in New York [a] Time spokesman said its re[cent] cover story on "Tango" cost [the] magazine $400,000 in canc[elled] advertising and 350 (of 4 [mil]lion) subscriptions. No [word] from Newsweek yet—this we[ek's] cover story is, yes, on "Ta[ngo"] and its director, Bernardo [Ber]tolucci.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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VISION Business magazine seeks freelance translation from Italian, German or French into English. Real feeling for English mother-tongue, experience of economic and/or journalistic writing essential. Write: Freelance Translation, Vision, 82 Rue Taitbout, Paris (9e), France.

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